

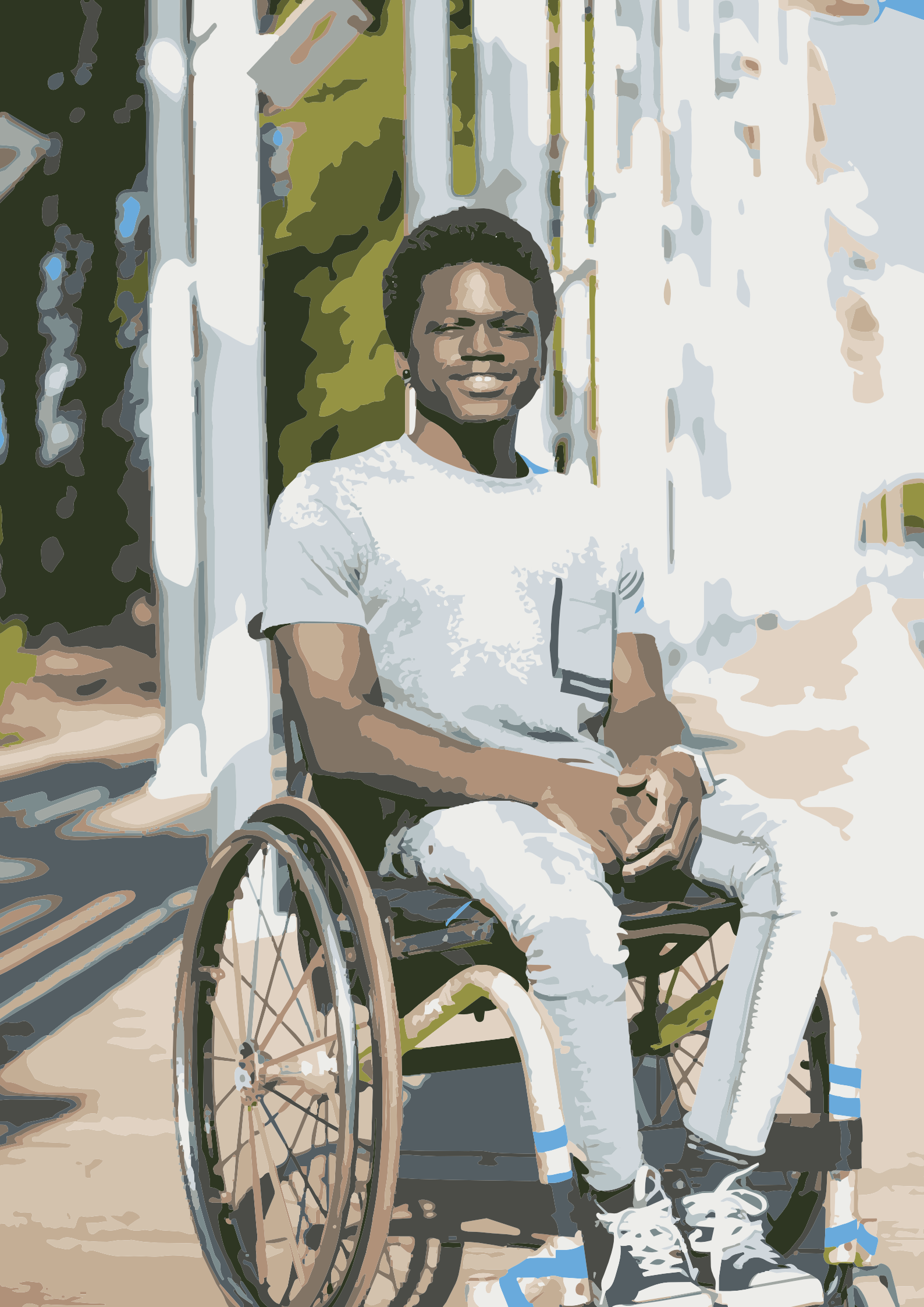
Would You Vote for a Person with a Disability?

A National Survey of Voter Attitudes, Past Voting Behaviour, and
Future Voting Intentions Ahead of Nigeria's 2027 General Elections



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About Invictus Africa

Invictus Africa is a civic-tech organisation that leverages data and technology to drive inclusive policies and programmes, equitable resource utilisation, and institutional accountability.

The Invictus Africa team comprises Adebukola (Bukky) Shonibare, Adenike Adeoye-Oyewale, Ebunoluwa Adegbe, Edidiong Inyang, Gabriel Chuks Mobuogwu, Hadassah Joseph, Ikechukwu Prince, Japheth Stephen, Joy Edo, Margaret Chrisantus, Olorunnisola Abe, Oluwasesan Adewusi, Toba Caleb Akanmu, and Witson Onipe.

Executive Director

Bukky Shonibare

Contact:

Plot 54, Cadastral Zone 1, Karmo District, Abuja.

+234-901-910-1011, +234-703-326-3444

info@invictusafrica.org | www.invictusafrica.org

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Recommended Citation

Invictus Africa. (2026). *Would You Vote for a Person with a Disability? A national survey of voter attitudes, past voting behaviour, and future voting intentions ahead of Nigerian's 2027 General Elections* (VPS Series – Women, Pre-Election). Invictus Africa. <https://invictusafrica.org/publications>



Acknowledgement

The Voters' Preference Survey (VPS) is a self-funded research initiative by Invictus Africa, reflecting our institutional commitment to generating credible evidence through nationally representative research on voters' attitudes towards and preferences regarding women, young people, and persons with disabilities as candidates for political office.

We are deeply grateful to the 12,444 individuals who responded to the survey questionnaire across Nigeria's 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory. Following systematic data cleaning and quality-assurance screening, 1,248 records were excluded because they did not satisfy specified quality-control criteria, yielding a final analytical sample of 11,196 respondents. Their responses form the basis of the findings presented in this report.

Our profound gratitude also goes to the field enumerators who administered the survey through face-to-face interviews across Nigeria's 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory between March and May 2026, covering selected senatorial districts and hard-to-reach communities across the country. Their adherence to the multistage sampling protocol and commitment to data quality made this rigorous, nationally representative survey possible and strengthened the credibility of its findings ahead of Nigeria's 2027 General Elections. The field enumerators were:

North-Central (20)

Omuru Ezekiel Ohegwu (Benue North West); Eru Daniel Ikpe (Benue South); Kasumu Mayokun Feyintijesu (FCT Abaji Kwali); Elijah O. Samuel (FCT AMAC Bwari); Opara Chinyere Blessing (FCT Gwagwalada Kwali); Ademoh Abraham Ananyi (Kogi Central); Shaibu Peter Arome (Kogi East); Eunice Abimbola Agbogun (Kogi West); Sidiq Mubarakah Jumai (Kwara Central); Abubakar Mohammed N (Kwara North); Opeyemi Oluwasefunmi Agbaje (Kwara South); Adamu Muhammad Umar (Nasarawa North); Ahmed Anas Auta (Nasarawa South); Mercy Nneoma Eke (Nasarawa West); Ologun Odunayo Modupe (Niger East); Adamu Fatima (Niger North); Adefemisoye Richard Aladenika (Niger South); Ya'u Yakubu Abdullahi (Plateau Central); Marc Mangai Barnabas (Plateau North); and Ebebe Esther Adaeze (Plateau South).

North-East (16)

Friday Obiabo (Adamawa Central); Simeon Kubuya Kabu (Adamawa North); Buba Lynda Donatus (Adamawa South); Abubakar Jabir (Bauchi Central); Muslim Aitami Yakubu (Bauchi North); Rex Ojochegbe Stephen (Bauchi South); Dorcas Yoila Gemu (Borno Central); Augustine Ndzata (Borno South); Momoh Irekhafe Lucky (Gombe Central); Abdurrahman Abubakar (Gombe North); Jeroboam Maljo (Gombe South); Denis Silas Tafon (Taraba Central); Mary Audu (Taraba South); Salamatu Adamu Daya (Yobe East); Shettima Mohammed Bello (Yobe North); and Hafsat Abdullahi Aqeel (Yobe South).

North-West (21)

Ishaya Obadiah Dambwvo (Jigawa North East); Abba Magaji (Jigawa North West); Joseph Abuka (Jigawa South West); Joseph Alpha Monday (Kaduna Central); Alfarma Victor (Kaduna North); Saidu Solomon Funom (Kaduna South); Ruth O.T. Ifejika (Kano Central); Sunday Onimisi Momoh (Kano North); Moses Ndayi Abel (Kano South); Amirah Muhammad (Katsina Central); Usman Musa Abdullahi (Katsina North); Muheeb Abdulrauf Ibrahim (Katsina South); Sabiru Abubakar (Kebbi Central); Zayyanu Umar (Kebbi North); Haruna Mohammed (Kebbi South); Aminu Ibrahim (Sokoto East); Muhammad Bashar Ibrahim (Sokoto North); Haruna Achida Muhammad (Sokoto South); Bashiru Lawal (Zamfara Central); Muhmud Ismail Abdullahi (Zamfara North); and Zaharadeen Abdullahi (Zamfara West).

South-East (12)

Ndimele Judith Chinwendu (Abia Central); Acha Eminence David (Abia North); Chinaza Jacinta Emecheta (Anambra Central); Ajayi Makinde Alfred (Anambra North); Doris Ijeoma Ajah-Okohu (Ebonyi Central); Emmanuel Uchenna Uche (Ebonyi North); Ezinne Esther Benedict (Ebonyi South); Asogwa Ifeoma Catherine (Enugu East); Peggy Ijeoma Chukwuemeka (Enugu North); David Chukwuemeka (Enugu West); Iheanyichukwu Chigusarauzom Emmanuel (Imo East); Anuforo Precious Chidiebere (Imo North); and Eneberi Chizoba (Imo West).

South-South (14)

Ekiko Emineimo Michael (Akwa Ibom North West); Ibanga Bassey Ibok (Akwa Ibom South); Tareotukebena Richmond Sologidi (Bayelsa West); Magnus Numoipre (Bayelsa East); Wilson Robinson Egbe (Cross River Central); Archibong Victoria Edikan (Cross River North); Abigail Anthony John (Cross River South); Jennifer Okotie (Delta Central); Aghanti Isioma Christabel (Delta South); Abdulsamad Olanrewaju Abdulazeez (Edo Central); Samuel Chikwe (Edo North); Osayomore Lucky Omorogieva (Edo South); Kirian Divine (Rivers East); Blessing Ezekiel (Rivers South East); and Godspower Viola Barry (Rivers West).

South-West (17)

Ajayi Moyinoluwa (Ekiti Central); Ajayi Deborah Oluwanifemi (Ekiti North); Adewusi Opeyemi Tomilola (Ekiti South); Shalewa Ayomide Adewusi (Lagos Central); Azeez Olamide Ajifowoke (Lagos East); Abe Elizabeth Oluwaseun (Lagos West); Adewusi Sunday Kolawole (Ogun Central); Oluwadamilola Oluwatosin Ogunkunle (Ogun East); Aderibigbe Opeyemi (Ogun West); Olu-Ajayi Yetunde Racheal (Ondo Central); Ologun Olanrekanmi Victor (Ondo North); Precious Oluwayimika Olonade (Osun Central); Ogundetimoju Abolaji Moses (Osun East); Stephen Adegoke Adeoye (Osun West); Olawuyi-Obe Abidemi (Oyo Central); Lawal Adepeju Olanike (Oyo North); and Dasola Eniola Saheed (Oyo South).

This research was made possible by the collective efforts of the Invictus Africa team (iTeam), with colleagues contributing to the survey design, field coordination, data management, analysis, review, and production of the report. Special acknowledgement goes to the Data and Research Team, ably led by Gabriel Chuks Mobuogwu, for the hard work, technical expertise, and commitment throughout the research process.

Executive Director's Note



Persons with disabilities (PWDs) remain among the most underrepresented groups in Nigeria's political leadership. Although they participate in elections as voters, party members, campaigners, advocates, and community leaders, their presence as candidates and elected representatives remains limited. This raises an important question: Are persons with disabilities not being given enough opportunities to contest, or are voters still hesitant to support them when they do?

The PWDs' report of the Voters' Preference Survey (VPS) Series seeks to bring voters' voices into this conversation. Drawing from a nationally representative survey of 11,196 eligible voters across Nigeria's 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, the report examines previous voting behaviour, perceptions of persons with disabilities as political candidates, and voters' willingness to support them in the 2027 General Elections.

The findings present both an opportunity and a concern.

Among respondents who had never voted for a person with a disability, 61.3 per cent said they were unaware of any such candidate on the ballot. This suggests that limited candidate emergence and visibility may be important parts of the problem. However, only 38.7 per cent of all respondents said they would vote for a person with a disability in the 2027 General Elections. This is considerably lower than the level of willingness expressed towards women and young persons in the survey.

The findings therefore suggest that visibility alone may not be enough. We must ask whether persons with disabilities are receiving fair opportunities to secure party nominations and contest competitive positions. Where they are on the ballot, do voters know that they are contesting? Do they receive adequate party support, campaign funding, media coverage, security, and access to political networks?

But we must also ask a more difficult question: Do stereotypes about disability continue to shape who Nigerians consider capable of leadership?

Persons with disabilities are too often viewed through the lens of dependency, vulnerability, or charity, rather than competence, experience, and leadership. Assumptions may be made about their physical ability to campaign, their capacity to manage the demands of public office, or their ability to represent people beyond the disability community. These perceptions can affect voter choices even where a candidate has the required competence, integrity, experience, and track record.

Nearly nine in ten respondents said that a person with a disability did not need to appeal to them on the basis of disability before earning their vote. This is important. It suggests that most voters do not expect disability identity alone to be the basis of a candidate's campaign.

Persons with disabilities are not asking to be elected simply because they have a disability. They are asking for an equitable opportunity to contest, present their ideas, demonstrate their competence, and be judged fairly on their character, proposals, and record.

At the same time, disability should not be ignored. The barriers faced by persons with disabilities are real and must be addressed. Political party meetings, campaign venues, voting processes, information materials, and media engagements are not always accessible. The financial and logistical costs of political participation may also be higher for candidates with disabilities.

For political parties, the findings call for more than symbolic inclusion. Parties must examine how persons with disabilities are recruited, nominated, financed, supported, and positioned within their structures. They must also ensure that party activities and internal processes are accessible.

For policymakers and electoral institutions, the report provides evidence that can support reforms aimed at making political participation and electoral processes more inclusive and accessible.

For civil society organisations and organisations of persons with disabilities, the findings offer a basis for stronger advocacy, voter education, candidate development, and sustained engagement with political parties and electoral institutions.

For the media, the report presents an opportunity to cover candidates with disabilities as political actors, not only through stories of disability or personal struggle, but through serious engagement with their ideas, competence, experience, and plans for public office.

The report also speaks directly to voters. Voters must be willing to question assumptions about disability and leadership. Candidates should be assessed on what they offer, their ability to serve, and the values and policies they represent.

After the 2027 General Elections, we intend to return to some of the respondents who participated in this survey. We will seek to understand whether they were aware of persons with disabilities on the ballot, whether they voted for them and, where they did not, what influenced their decision.

Our hope is that this report will move the conversation beyond simply asking whether persons with disabilities are on the ballot. We must also ask whether they are visible, whether political and electoral spaces are accessible to them, whether voters regard them as viable candidates, and what must change to increase their representation.

It is my hope that the evidence in this report will support more honest conversations, challenge harmful assumptions, and lead to practical action towards greater political participation and representation of persons with disabilities in the 2027 elections and beyond.

Bukky Shonibare

Acronyms

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BIC	Bayesian Information Criterion
CCT	Central Coordinating Team
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
LCA	Latent Class Analysis
LGA	Local Government Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PWD	Person with Disability
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
VPS	Voters' Preference Survey
VPS-Women	Voters' Preference Survey – Women Series
VPS-Youth	Voters' Preference Survey – Youth Series
VPS-PWDs	Voters' Preference Survey – Persons with Disabilities Series
WRAPs	Women's Representation in African Politics

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Executive Summary

Only four persons with disabilities have ever held elected office in Nigeria at any level since 1999, less than 0.1% of all elected positions in the country. In the 2023 general elections, none of the 36 PWD candidates who contested won a seat. The law does not explain this gap: PWDs hold the same right to vote and to run as any other Nigerian, yet legal recognition has not translated into electoral inclusion. What has been missing is evidence from the voter's side of the ballot: how do voters actually respond when a PWD candidate does appear on the ballot? What beliefs about leadership capacity shape that response? And what would move more voters to support a PWD candidate in 2027 and beyond? Until now, there has been no nationally representative data to answer these questions from the voter's perspective.

The VPS – Persons with Disabilities provides answers. It reached 11,196 eligible voters across all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, weighted to reflect the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) 2023 national voter population across gender, age group, and geopolitical zone.



What the Data Shows

1. Information Sources

1 in 4 

Only 1 in 4 voters (26.7%) rely exclusively on digital and social media for political information. The majority either combine digital with traditional media such as radio and television (32.5%), draw primarily from party channels and community networks (28%), or engage across all source types simultaneously (12.8%).

2. Voter Influence

42.2% 

4 in 10 voters (42.2%) acknowledge being influenced by someone. Party leaders exert stronger influence over male and more educated voters, while religious leaders hold greater sway over voters with no formal education and those from the North-West.

3. Past Voting Behaviour

1 in 12 

Only about 1 in 12 voters (8.7%) have ever voted for a PWD candidate. Six in ten non-supporters (61.3%) point to the same reason: no PWD candidate was on their ballot. Structural barriers account for 64.5% of non-support, against 10.7% attitudinal.

4. Why Voters Supported PWD Candidates

40.3% 

Four in ten (40.3%) past supporters were Credibility Voters, driven almost entirely by track record and honesty. A quarter (24.2%) combined candidate quality with party or religious loyalty. Slightly fewer (22.3%) focused mainly on qualification and personal familiarity. The smallest group (13.2%) responded to both merit and identity at the same time.

5. Voter Openness

38.7% 

Nearly four in ten voters (38.7%) say they will support a PWD candidate in 2027, more than four times the 8.7% who have ever done so before. Openness is much higher among PWD voters themselves: 59.2%, against 37.7% for voters without disabilities. However 58.4% doubt whether most PWDs have the capacity to lead. This doubt is not only external: nearly half of PWD voters (46.3%) say the same about their own group.

6. Who is Most Likely to Commit

PWD voters are more likely to commit than non-PWD voters. Compared to the South-East, every other zone commits significantly more, including all northern zones, the South-South, and, to a lesser degree, the South-West. Candidate-centred voters, and those swayed by party or community leaders, are also more likely to commit, while voters most influenced by media figures are less likely to.

7. Where Openness Has Limits

34.0% 

One in three voters (34.0%) remain undecided about backing a PWD candidate. Support also depends on the office: 71.3% would back a PWD candidate for Councillor, but only 48.9% for President. That drop is sharpest among older, Christian, and less-educated voters, and voters in the South-South.

8. What It Takes to Win Their Vote

8 in 10 

Eight in ten reasons (80.1%) voters give for supporting a PWD candidate are merit-based. The Qualification Voter and Merit-First Voter combined, nearly nine in ten (87.9%), need no identity-based appeal at all. They vote on qualification, honesty, and track record. The All-Round Voter (12.1%) is the only group where party and ethnic alignment matters.

What the Numbers Mean

1. Nigeria has never really tested whether voters will support PWD candidates.

Among voters who had never supported a person with a disability, 61.3% said they were unaware of any PWD candidate on the ballot. This suggests that limited candidate availability and visibility are important barriers. However, with only 38.7% of voters saying they would vote for a person with a disability, the findings also point to possible attitudinal resistance. Efforts to increase PWD representation must therefore work on both fronts: enabling more persons with disabilities to emerge as visible and competitive candidates, while also challenging stereotypes about disability and political leadership.

2. PWD voters support PWD candidates far more than everyone else, but it still has to be earned.

PWD voters are far more likely to support PWD candidates than voters without disabilities, both in past voting and in their intention for 2027. But that support is not automatic. Like everyone else, PWD voters still look for qualification and a proven track record before committing. Identity draws PWD voters toward a PWD candidate; merit is what reinforces that commitment.

3. Self-doubt inside the PWD community is a real barrier to PWD candidates winning support.

Doubt about PWD leadership capacity runs within the PWD community, not just outside it. Nearly half of PWD voters express real doubt about their own group's fitness to lead, and that doubt sits inside the very base PWD candidates would otherwise expect to have behind them.

4. Voters judge PWD candidates on record, not on disability.

Voters want proof of what a candidate has done, not a message about identity. This is true for past supporters and for those open to supporting a PWD candidate in 2027. A credible track record moves voters more than any appeal to representation.

5. The voters most ready to support a PWD candidate will not be reached by digital media alone.

Traditional media and trusted local leaders drive support for PWD candidates more than any other channel. A campaign built only for social media will miss many of the voters most willing to support a PWD candidate.

6. Local and legislative offices are the most accessible entry point for PWD candidates; executive office is the least.

Eight in ten voters (80%) would support a woman for the House of Assembly or House of Representatives. That is a strong and encouraging baseline. The challenge is that this willingness does not extend equally across office types. Support drops with every step toward executive power, falling to fewer than six in ten (60.2%) at the presidency, a gap of 19.8 percentage points. This gap is widest among male voters, older voters, voters with no formal education, and voters in the North-West and North-East. These groups are not opposed to women in politics; many of them are willing to vote for women in legislative roles. What they are not yet ready for is women at the top of the executive ladder, and it points to where the longer-term work of attitude change is most needed.

What Needs to Happen:



Legislative Institutions

- Pass binding rules requiring a minimum share of PWD candidates across all levels of elective office.
- Close the gap between the 2018 Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act and how political parties actually select candidates, particularly during primaries.



Political Parties

- Remove the filing fees, delegate structures, and nomination processes that eliminate PWD aspirants before they reach a ballot.
- Field qualified PWD candidates for deputy governor, governor, and running-mate positions, genuine executive tickets, not symbolic placements.
- Build campaigns around each candidate's actual record and keep that record visible on radio, television and news papers, not digital channels alone.
- Use endorsements that voters can see and trust, especially from party structures, community leaders, and religious leaders. These endorsements should come early in the campaign and be communicated publicly.



Civil Society Organizations

- Design and implement programmes aimed at building leadership capacity and confidence within the PWD community, alongside programmes aimed at outside perception.
- Give undecided voters concrete proof of candidate credibility, prioritising the South-East and South-West, where uncertainty runs highest.
- Run visibility and exposure campaigns including documentaries and media features, profiling PWDs who have held executive-level office in Nigeria or elsewhere, showing what they actually did in the role.



Independent National Electoral Commission

- Monitor party primaries for exclusionary practices and create dispute mechanisms that resolve complaints before the election cycle ends.



Executive Institutions

- Include PWDs in appointive positions, such as ministers and special adviser roles, on an ongoing basis, not as a one-off gesture tied to an election cycle. Visible PWD leadership in these positions gives voters the track record they say they need before trusting PWDs at the executive level.



Developmental Partners

- Commit to multi-year funding rather than single-cycle grants. The gaps this report documents took years to form and will not close in one campaign season.
- Put this evidence in front of the parties, regulators, and organisations positioned to act on it, framed around the specific barriers this report names: candidate supply, doubt both inside and outside the PWD community, and the executive ceiling.



01

Introduction

1.1. Background

Globally, about 1.3 billion people, roughly 16% of the world's population, live with a significant disability (WHO, 2024). Nigeria's exact number is not known. WHO based estimates from 2018 put it around 29 million (World Bank, 2020), while the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD), using newer National Population Commission projections, estimate closer to 35 million (Daily Trust, 2026). What is not in dispute is that PWDs make up a substantial share of the population, yet hold almost no elective office at any level.

Legally, PWDs have the same political rights as any other Nigerian. The Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2018, bans discrimination in public life and affirms the right of PWDs to participate in politics (s. 30). The Act sets a 5% quota for PWDs in public sector employment (s. 29), but it does not require political parties to include PWDs in their candidate lists. Advocacy groups have argued that this missing requirement is a major gap in the law, one that leaves electoral inclusion entirely at the discretion of political parties.

The gap between legal recognition and political reality is stark. A national study by The All rights Foundation (TAF) Africa found that from 2019 to 2025, only four persons with disabilities have ever held elected office in Nigeria, less than 0.1% of all elected positions. No woman with a disability has ever held elective office. Over the same period, only 116 PWDs contested elective positions nationwide (Punch, 2026). TAF Africa attributes this extremely low contestation to structural barriers, discrimination, poor access to funding, and weak political support systems. The organisation describes existing inclusion as largely "tokenistic," noting that more than 99% of political positions held by PWDs are appointive rather than elective.

Even targeted support has not shifted outcomes. Of the eight PWD aspirants trained by TAF Africa ahead of the 2023 polls, all but one ran under small or minor parties rather than the dominant APC or PDP—a pattern suggesting that major parties are not fielding PWD candidates in winnable positions. None of the eight won (TAF Africa, 2023).

Most existing research and advocacy work has focused on voter access: how well the electoral system accommodates PWDs as voters, and what legal or institutional reforms are needed to get more PWDs onto ballots (Shittu & Odeyemi, 2025; TAF Africa, 2023). That work is important, but it leaves a major question unanswered: when a PWD candidate does appear, how do voters actually respond? What beliefs about leadership capacity shape that response? And what would move more voters to support a PWD candidate in 2027 and beyond? Until now, there has been no nationally representative data to answer these questions from the voter's perspective.

This gap matters for practical reasons. Political parties, electoral bodies, civil society organisations, and development partners are all working to expand PWD political inclusion, but without evidence on what voters actually think, much of that work is guesswork. A party deciding whether to back a PWD candidate for governor, or a civil society organisation designing a voter education campaign, needs to know whether the barrier is voter rejection or simple invisibility, because the two require very different strategies.

The Voters Preference Survey (VPS) — Persons with Disabilities was designed to answer these questions directly from the voter's perspective. It is one of three parallel surveys in the VPS series, alongside VPS — Women and VPS — Youth. Across all three surveys, the VPS is guided by six questions:

1. To what extent have voters previously voted for candidates who are women, youth, or persons with disabilities, and what reasons informed those decisions?
2. What factors discourage voters from supporting candidates from these groups?
3. What perceptions do voters hold of women, youth, and PWDs as political leaders in Nigeria?
4. Under what conditions are voters willing to vote for candidates from these groups, in 2027 and beyond?
5. How do voter characteristics — gender, age, education, region, religion, urban-rural location, and party affiliation — shape these preferences?
6. To what extent do voters' stated pre-election intentions align with their reported post-election voting behaviour?

1.2. Methodology

Study Design

The VPS survey employs a panel research design implemented in two waves. Wave 1, conducted before the 2027 General Elections, serves as a crosssectional baseline capturing voters' historical voting behaviour regarding PWDs candidates, their current attitudes and perceptions, and their stated intentions and conditional commitments for 2027. Wave 2, administered four to six weeks after the elections, follows up with a subsample of Wave 1 respondents who consented to recontact, collecting their selfreported actual voting behaviour and enabling longitudinal analysis.

Although the VPS survey instrument collected data on all three groups – women, youth, and persons with disabilities – within a single interview, the analysis and reporting for each group has been conducted separately. This report presents findings for the PWDs module only. Parallel reports covering youth and women are published simultaneously as standalone documents.

Study Population and Eligibility Criteria

The target population for the VPS survey is all Nigerian citizens aged 18 years and above who are registered to vote or meet the basic eligibility requirements to do so. The population includes voters from all demographic groups across Nigeria's 36 states and the FCT.

To be eligible for inclusion in the survey, a respondent must be:

- 18 years or older at the time of the survey.
- A Nigerian citizen.
- Able to understand the purpose of the survey and voluntarily agree to participate.

Sample Size Determination

The sample size was determined to achieve full national coverage across all 36 states and the FCT while ensuring sufficient precision for national and zonal level analysis. A target of 300 respondents per state and the FCT was set as the minimum coverage unit, producing a national target of at least 11,100 respondents. This figure was not derived from a state-level precision calculation but from the operational requirement to represent all 37 subnational units within a nationally representative design.

Assuming a 95% confidence level, maximum population variability ($p = 0.5$), and a design effect of 1.5 to account for clustering in the multistage sampling design, the target of 11,100 yields a national margin of error of approximately $\pm 1.14\%$. At the zone level, where the average analytical sample is approximately 1,866 respondents, the margin of error narrows to approximately $\pm 2.8\%$ after applying the design effect, well within the conventional $\pm 5\%$ threshold for subnational estimates.

Sampling Strategy

The survey employs a multistage stratified cluster sampling methodology, proceeding through four sequential stages:

Stage 1: Senatorial District Assignment. All senatorial districts across Nigeria's 36 states and the six area councils of the FCT were included. Each district was allocated 100 respondents.

Stage 2: Urban-Rural Stratification and LGA Selection. Within each senatorial district, enumerators listed all LGAs and classified them into urban and rural clusters. One LGA was randomly selected from each cluster using a simple ballot technique, yielding two LGAs per district – one urban and one rural. Where a district contained only urban or only rural LGAs, two LGAs were randomly selected from the available cluster. The allocated sample of 100 respondents was equally distributed, yielding 50 per LGA.

Stage 3: Ward Selection. Within each selected LGA, all wards were listed alphabetically and assigned numbers. Two wards were randomly selected from each LGA using the simple ballot technique, giving four wards per senatorial district. Each ward carried a target of 25 interviews.

Stage 4: Location and Respondent Selection. Within each selected ward, enumerators identified a central landmark as a starting point and randomly selected a direction of travel. Locations were selected at systematic intervals. Where multiple eligible respondents were present at a selected location, one was randomly selected for interview.

Data Collection Method and Tools

Data were collected between March and May 2026 through face-to-face, interviewer-administered surveys conducted by trained enumerators fluent in the local languages of their assigned senatorial districts and selected LGAs.

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire consisting of six sections:

- Section A captures respondent demographic information including state, LGA, ward, location type, gender, age, disability status, religion, education level, employment status, and income level.
- Section B covers general voting behaviour and political preferences, including past voting history, general 2027 voting intention, primary sources of political information, candidate selection criteria, and external influences on voting decisions.
- Sections C, D, and E capture attitudes and behaviour toward women, youth, and persons with disabilities as political candidates respectively. Each section covers past voting behaviour, reasons for support or non-support, future voting intention, office-level willingness, enabling conditions for support, and perceptions of the group as political leaders measured through Likert scale items.
- Section F seeks informed consent for Wave 2 post-election follow-up and collects contact information from consenting respondents.

Data were captured electronically using KoboCollect, with completed interviews uploaded to a secure server each day. To minimise order effects, Sections C, D, and E were presented in randomised order across interviews, an automated feature of the KoboCollect platform.

Enumerator Preparation and Field Supervision

The survey was administered by 102 enumerators who received comprehensive orientation on study objectives, eligibility criteria, sampling procedures, use of KoboCollect, protocols for obtaining informed consent, interview procedures, data quality requirements, and management of difficult field situations. An explainer video addressing question administration procedures and standards was made available to all enumerators as a supplementary resource. On completion, enumerators took a comprehension assessment. Candidates who did not meet the required benchmark score were not cleared for fieldwork.

Enumerators reported to designated supervisors within the Central Coordinating Team (CCT), comprising members of Invictus Africa's Data and Research Department and Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation unit. The CCT monitored incoming data in real time through the KoboCollect server, including using GPS coordinates to confirm respondent locations. Supervisors conducted routine check-ins with enumerators throughout the data collection period to address challenges and maintain data quality standards.

Data Quality Assurance

Data quality was monitored and maintained through a set of pre-defined criteria applied at the point of collection and during post-submission review by the Central Coordinating Team.

- All respondents were required to meet the eligibility criteria. Interviews conducted with ineligible respondents were invalidated and excluded from the dataset.

- Submissions with unrealistically short completion times were flagged for review and invalidated where the duration indicated that the interview could not have been properly administered.
- All completed interviews were required to be uploaded to the KoboCollect server by 7:00 PM on the day of collection. Submissions uploaded after this deadline were flagged. No completed survey was permitted to remain on an enumerator's device overnight.

Data Cleaning and Preparation

Following fieldwork, a total of 12,444 responses were collected nationwide. Prior to analysis, the dataset underwent systematic review and cleaning. A total of 1,248 records were excluded on the basis of duration-based quality flags, resulting in a final analytical dataset of 11,196 valid responses. Key preparation steps also included variable harmonisation to reconcile group-specific sections (C, D, and E) that were randomised to control for order effects.

Survey Weighting

To ensure that analytical findings are representative of the Nigerian voting population, survey responses were weighted using an iterative proportional fitting procedure (raking) implemented via the survey package in R. Weighting adjusted the sample to align with population proportions derived from the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) 2023 voter register across gender, age group and geopolitical zone.

All analytical findings reported in this study use weighted estimates unless otherwise stated. Demographic profile descriptions and voter participation pattern figures are reported using unweighted estimates to accurately describe the composition of the sample rather than the broader population.

Analytical Approach

All data analyses were conducted in R Studio. The analytical approach consisted of five methods.

- *Descriptive Analysis and Cross-Tabulation.* Percentage distributions were computed for all key variables. Findings were cross-tabulated across the study's primary disaggregation variables – gender, age group, education level, religion, geopolitical zone, and urban-rural classification – to identify meaningful differences in voter attitudes and behaviour across subgroups. Chi-square tests of association were used to assess the statistical significance of observed differences across categorical variables.
- *Latent Class Analysis (LCA)* was applied to five sets of multi-select survey items to identify distinct voter profiles that would not be visible through aggregate analysis alone. LCA was conducted on: information consumption patterns; candidate selection criteria; reasons for support among past voters of women candidates; reasons for non-support among non-voters; and enabling conditions for future support. The optimal number of classes in each model was determined using standard model fit criteria including the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), alongside class size adequacy.
- *Binary Logistic Regression.* Two binary logistic regression models were estimated. The first modelled the likelihood that a voter had previously voted for a woman candidate, and the second modelled the likelihood that a voter would definitively commit to voting for a woman in 2027. Both models included the same set of predictors: demographic characteristics, information source category, voting criteria type, and primary influence source. The second model additionally included the composite Women in Leadership Openness Index score as a predictor.
- *Merit-Share Score Computation.* For each respondent, the share of their selected candidate selection criteria and enabling conditions that fell into the merit-based category was computed as a continuous score. Mean merit shares were reported and compared across demographic subgroups using independent samples t-tests for two-group variables and one-way ANOVA for multi-group variables.

Ethical Considerations

Participation in the study was entirely voluntary. Before each interview, enumerators obtained verbal informed consent and explained the purpose of the survey, the voluntary nature of participation, and the respondent's right to skip any question or withdraw at any time without consequence. No incentives or payments were offered.

Respondents were assured that their answers would be reported only in aggregate form and would not be shared with any political party, government agency, or individual. Contact information collected for Wave 2 follow-up is stored separately from survey responses and used solely for recontact purposes.

Because the survey includes sensitive topics such as religious and cultural beliefs about leadership, voting behaviour, and attitudes toward marginalised groups, enumerators received training on administering such questions respectfully. Respondents who expressed discomfort were not pressured to answer, and their decision was honoured without affecting the remainder of the interview.

Limitations

The VPS survey followed rigorous procedures to ensure data quality and representativeness. Nonetheless, certain limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings.

Attitudinal items related to PWDs candidates may be affected by social desirability bias, with respondents overstating their willingness to support women in an enumerator-administered interview. Although the instrument included indirect and experimental techniques to reduce this bias, it cannot be fully eliminated in a face-to-face context.

Past voting behaviour was measured through selfreport, which may be subject to recall error, particularly for earlier elections. Likewise, stated voting intentions for 2027 reflect preferences at the time of the interview and may not predict actual behaviour. These limitations introduce some imprecision into estimates of both historical and future voting patterns.

Nine senatorial districts could not be reached due to resource and security constraints (Abia South, Akwa Ibom North East, Anambra South, Bayelsa Central, Benue North East, Borno North, Delta North, Ondo South, and Taraba North). However, this shortfall is unlikely to affect national or zonelevel representativeness, as the weighted sample closely aligns with the national registered voter population across key demographic and geographic variables (Table 1.0).

Finally, the preelection wave is crosssectional, capturing attitudes and intentions at a single point in time. Associations between voter characteristics and behaviour should therefore not be interpreted as causal. The longitudinal panel introduced in Wave 2 will provide a stronger basis for assessing whether preelection attitudes predict postelection outcomes.

1.3. Respondent Demographic Profile and Participation Pattern

The VPS survey engaged 11,196 eligible voters across all 36 states and the FCT. Fieldwork covered 203 Local Government Areas (26.2% of Nigeria's 774 LGAs), 102 of the 109 senatorial districts, and every area council in the FCT.

The sample is predominantly male (59.9%) and young: respondents aged 18–34 account for just over half of the sample (52.0%), while those aged 35–49 contribute another third (33.2%). Christianity and Islam appear in nearly equal proportions (50.5% and 47.0%), most respondents are married (56.1%), and more than half have post secondary education (54.8%). Urban and rural respondents are almost evenly split. The survey captures a largely active and experienced electorate, with just one in five (20.1%) who have never voted in any election since 1999, and of these, the majority (86.6%) are youth, with an average age of 23 years.

To ensure that findings reflect the broader voter population rather than the specific composition of those surveyed, survey weights were applied and responses calibrated against the INEC 2023 Voter Registration Statistics on gender, age group and geopolitical zone (Table 1.0). All subsequent findings in this report are based on weighted figures unless otherwise stated.

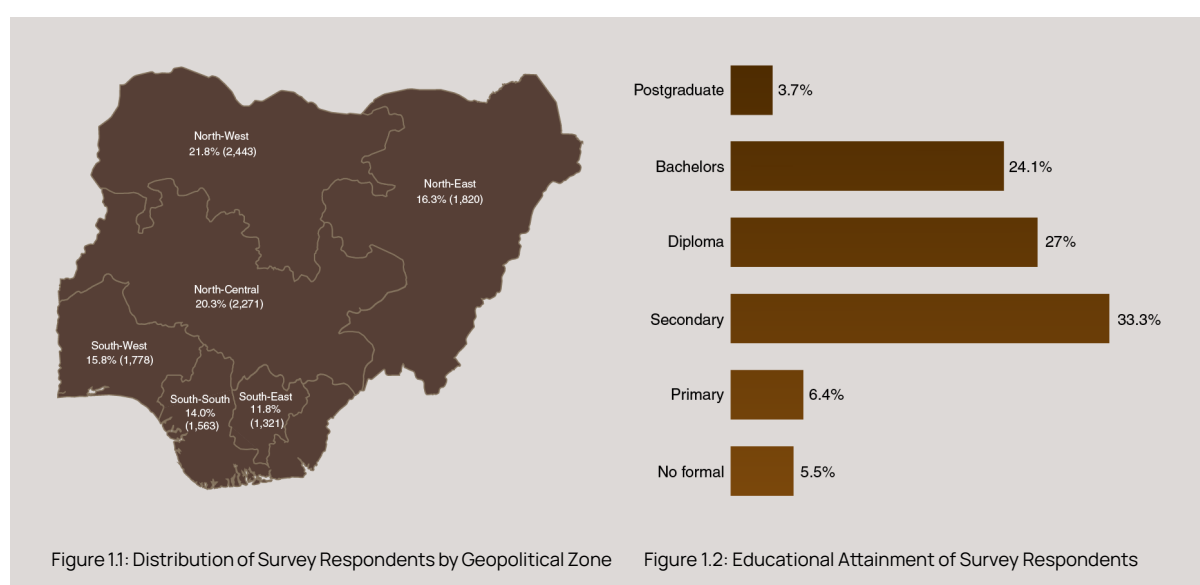


Figure 1.1: Distribution of Survey Respondents by Geopolitical Zone

Figure 1.2: Educational Attainment of Survey Respondents

Table 1.0: Survey Sample Composition Compared to INEC 2023 Voter Register: Unweighted and Weighted Estimates Benchmarked Against Registered Voter Population

Category	INEC 2023 ¹ (%)	Sample Estimate Unweighted (%)	Sample Estimate Weighted (%)
Gender			
Male	52.50	59.9	52.5
Female	47.50	40.1	47.5
Age Group			
Youth (18-34)	39.65	52.0	39.7
Middle-Aged (35-49)	35.75	33.2	35.8
Elderly (50-69)	18.94	13.2	18.9
Old (70+)	5.66	1.5	5.6
Geopolitical Zone			
North Central	16.56	20.3	16.6
North East	13.42	16.3	13.5
North West	23.81	21.8	23.8
South East	11.78	11.8	11.8
South South	17.07	14.0	17.1
South West	17.08	15.9	17.1
¹ Source: INEC 2023 Voter Register			

Disability Status Among Respondents

Only 4.8% of respondents identify as persons with disabilities. Disability status was concentrated among older respondents and those with the least formal education. One in four respondents aged 70 and above (24.9%) report a disability, compared with roughly one in thirty youth (3.5%). Respondents with primary education or no formal schooling report disability at far higher rates than those with secondary education or above.

Regional differences also emerge. The North East (6.5%) and North West (5.9%) record the highest shares of respondents with disabilities, while the South West reports the lowest (3.1%). Male respondents report disability slightly more often than female respondents (5.2% versus 4.2%) (See Annex Table 1.2 for full breakdown).



02

**The Nigerian Voter:
Decision-Making Patterns
and 2027 Intentions**

2.1. Information Sources Used by Voters

Social media is the most widely used individual source of political information in Nigeria, cited by 62% of voters, followed by radio (47.6%) and television (38.8%). However, when sources are grouped into broader categories, digital and social media (67.9%) and traditional media (66.1%) are nearly tied, a finding that cautions against assuming Nigeria's political information environment has become fully digital. Party channels, comprising campaigns and rallies, party representatives, and party manifestos, rank third at 43.4%, indicating that direct political mobilisation still reaches a significant share of the electorate.

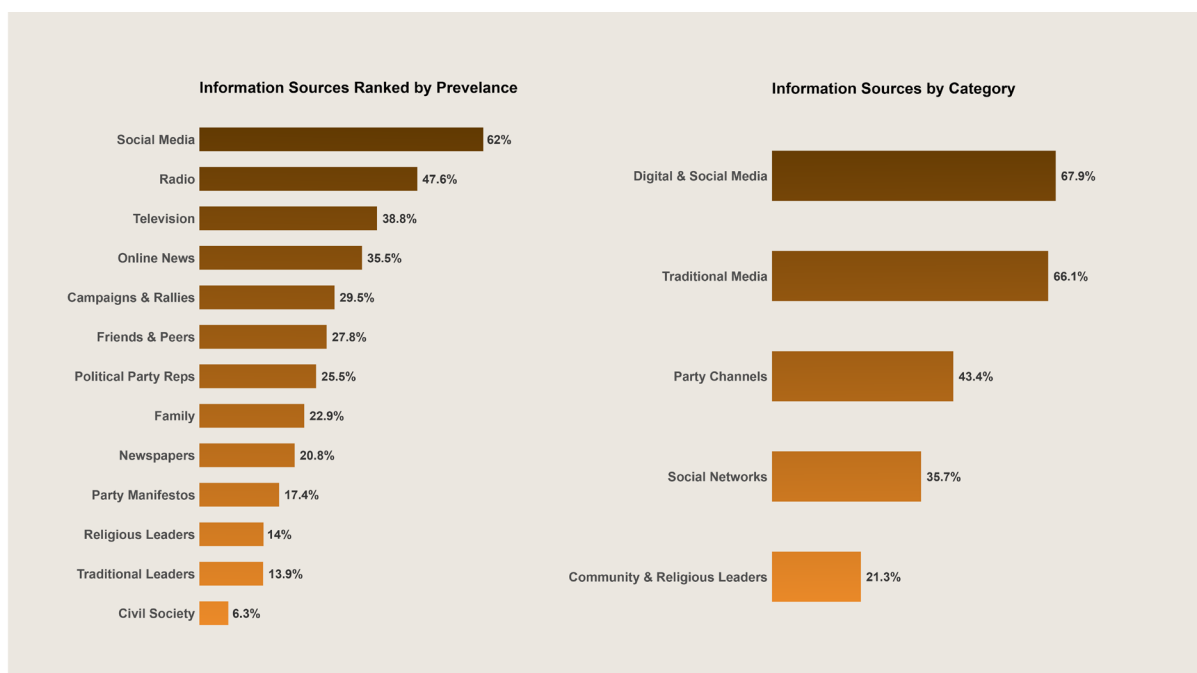


Figure 2.1: Information Sources Used by Nigerian Voters



Beyond individual channels, a latent class analysis of information consumption patterns reveals that Nigerian voters cluster into four distinct profiles (Figure 2.2). The largest group, the Hybrid Media Voter (32.5%), combines traditional and digital media in roughly equal measure, reflecting the broader national pattern. Close behind are the Party & Community Voter (28%), whose information flows primarily through campaigns, party representatives, and religious and traditional leaders, and the Online Voter (26.7%), who relies almost exclusively on social media. The smallest but most comprehensively engaged profile is the Multi-Channel Voter (12.8%), who draws on virtually every available source at high rates. Taken together, no single profile dominates; each accounts for roughly a quarter to a third of the electorate.

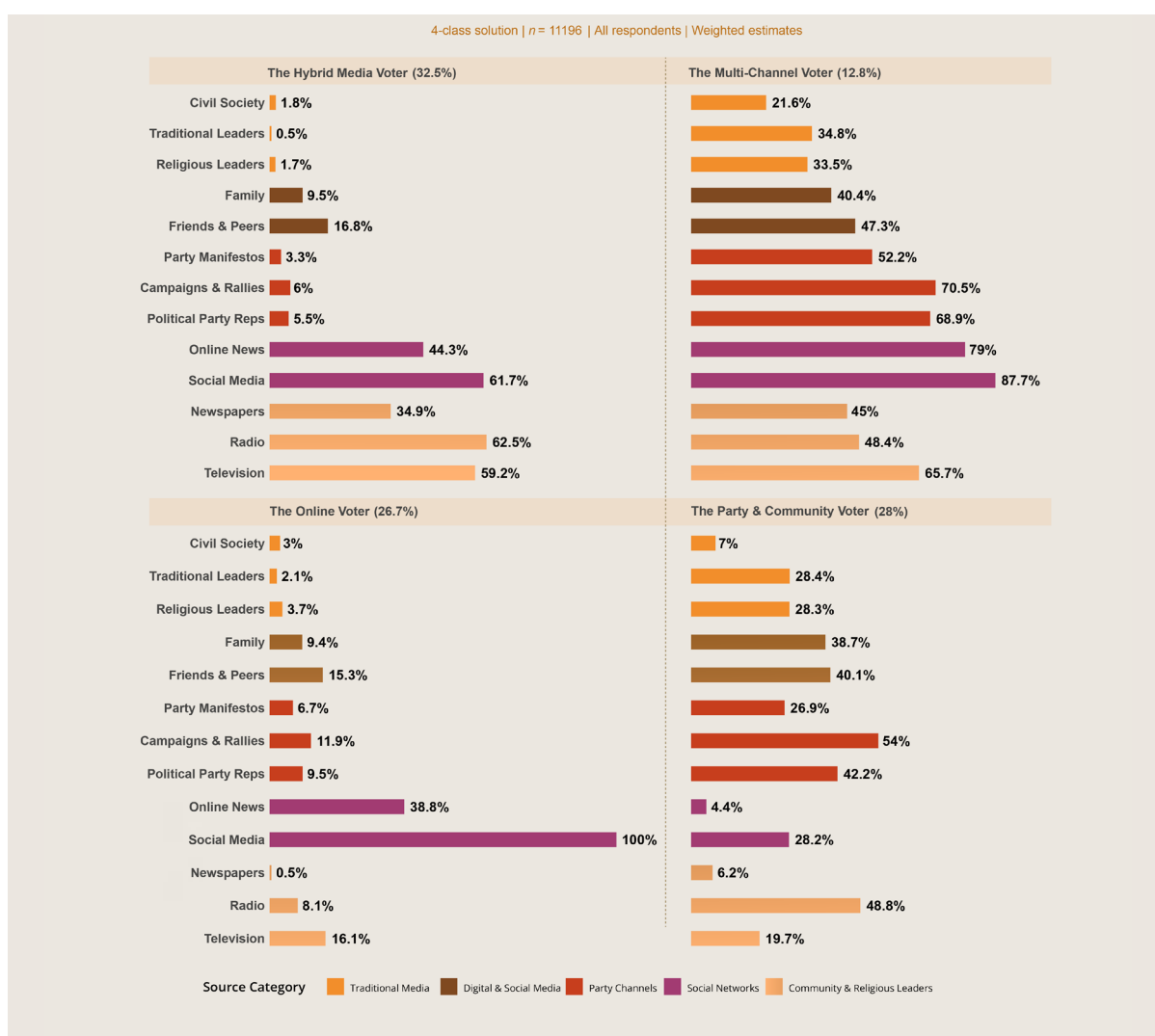


Figure 2.2: How Nigerian Voters Consume Political Information, Four Profiles Identified Through Latent Class Analysis

What This Means



Because no single voter information profile dominates, programmes designed to shift attitudes toward women candidates must invest in multi-channel delivery to achieve meaningful national reach. Relying solely on digital channels risks excluding a large segment of the electorate.

2.2. Criteria Driving Candidate Choice

When choosing a candidate, Nigerian voters are guided primarily by track record, perceived integrity and honesty, and qualification. Endorsement by a trusted figure is the highest-ranked social influence criterion, suggesting that third-party validation carries more weight than family recommendations or direct party loyalty. Identity-based criteria including party affiliation, religious affiliation, age, gender, and ethnic background, are cited by a minority.

This candidate-centred orientation is broadly consistent across gender, age, and location, but varies with education, religion and across geopolitical zones (Annex Table 2.1). More formally educated voters lean more heavily on candidate quality, while those with little or no formal education are more likely to factor in identity considerations

such as religious or party affiliation. Religion follows a similar pattern: Christian voters weigh candidate quality more heavily than Muslim voters, who give relatively more weight to identity-based criteria. Geographically, the North-West stands out as the zone where identity considerations carry the most weight, while the South-East is the most candidate-centred.

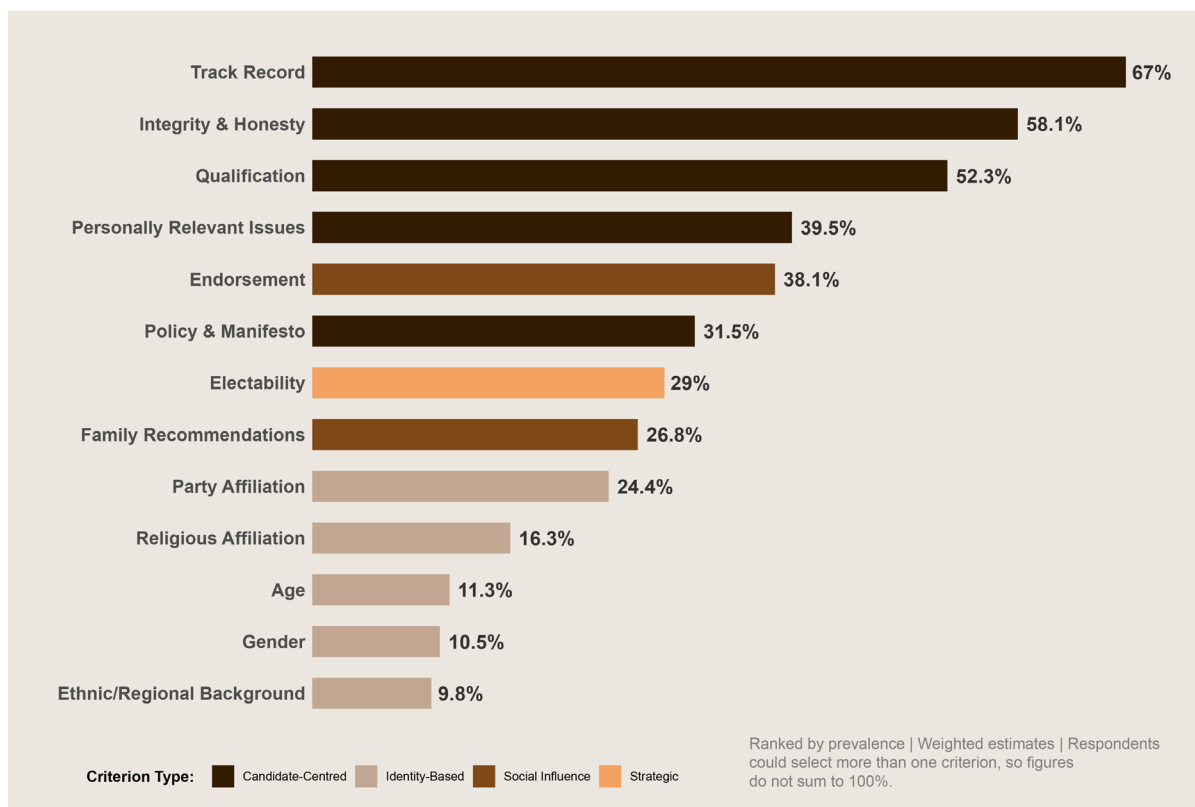


Figure 2.3: What Nigerian Voters Look for in a Candidate

Beneath these aggregate patterns, a latent class analysis reveals three distinct decision-making profiles among Nigerian voters (Figure 2.4). The dominant profile is the Candidate-Quality Voter, accounting for nearly three quarters of all voters (72.7%). These are voters for whom a candidate's track record, integrity, and qualifications are decisive, with little weight given to identity or endorsement. The second profile, the Social & Identity Voter, makes up roughly a quarter of the electorate (24.6%). These voters weigh candidate quality alongside party loyalty, religious affiliation, and the recommendations of people they trust. A small third group, the All-Criteria Voter (2.7%), applies virtually every consideration at once rather than a distinct set of priorities.

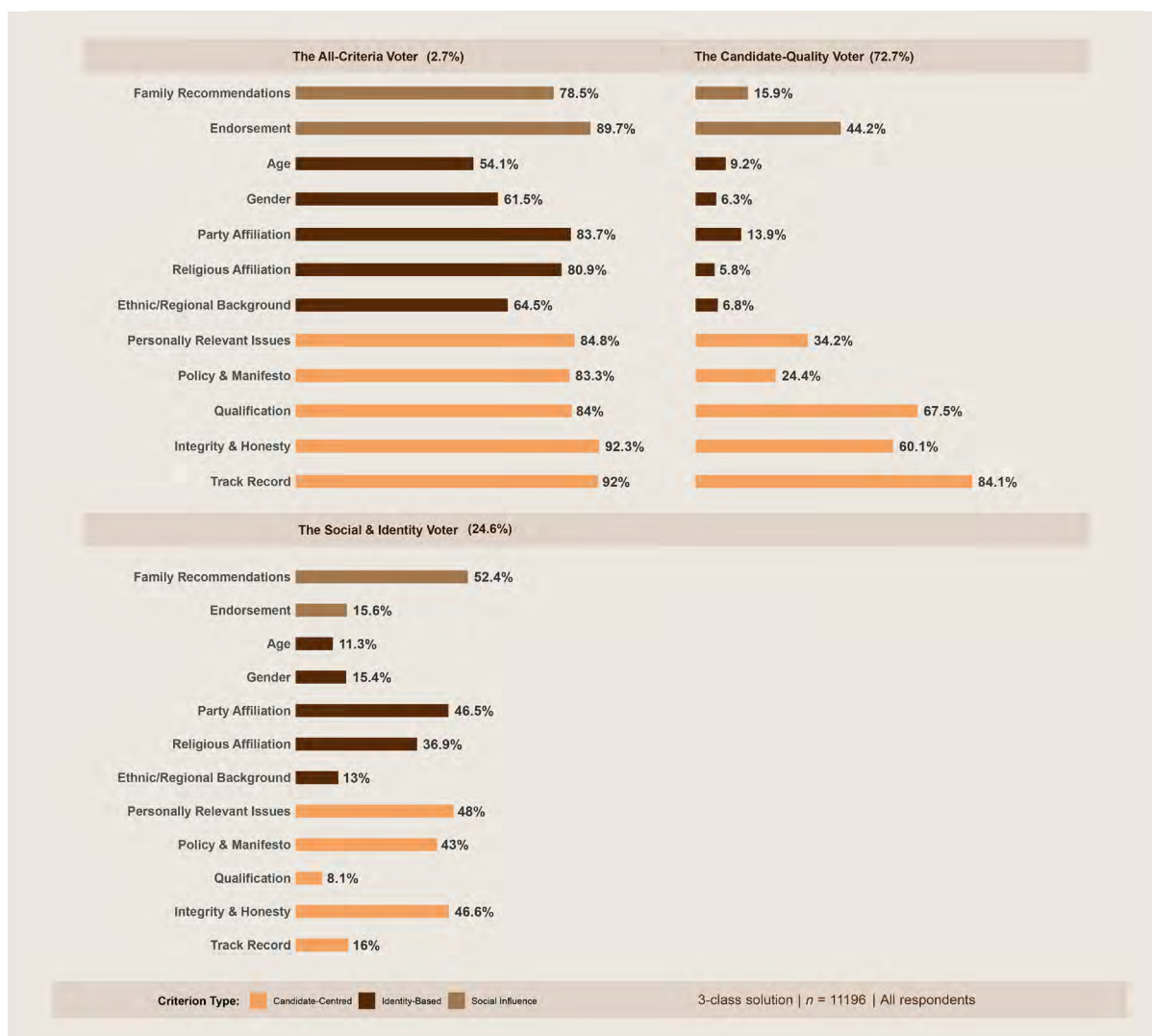


Figure 2.4: How Nigerian Voters Weigh Candidate Selection Criteria: Three Distinct Profiles Identified Through Latent Class Analysis

What This Means



The three distinct voter profiles confirm that while candidate quality dominates nationally, a substantial minority of voters make decisions through a social and identity lens that candidate-centred campaigns alone may not reach.



The Social and Identity Voter, roughly one in four voters, represents the most persuadable group for inclusion messaging. Given that endorsement already ranks among the top five voting criteria nationally, targeted engagement with religious and community leaders to champion qualified women candidates is likely to carry real weight with this segment.

2.3. External Influences on Voter Decisions

While most Nigerian voters describe themselves as independent decision-makers (57.8%), about four in ten (42.2%) acknowledge being influenced by someone in their voting choices. Among this group, the most decisive external voices are party leaders, media, religious leaders, and family, each commanding roughly similar levels of influence (Figure 2.5).

Who influences a voter, however, depends considerably on who that voter is. Among female voters, family and media are the primary influence sources, while male voters are more likely to be influenced by party leaders (Figure 2.6). For youth, family carries the greatest weight, reflecting the social embeddedness of younger, often first-time voters in household decision-making. Religious leaders are the primary influence source for nearly a quarter of Muslim voters (23.8%), compared with fewer than one in ten Christian voters (7.3%), who are more likely to be influenced by media and party leaders. This pattern is mirrored geographically: the NorthWest, where Islam predominates, records the highest reliance on religious leaders of any zone (31.1%), while the SouthWest is the most partydriven and the SouthEast the most influenced by media. Education shows a similar gradient: among more formally educated voters, media and party leaders dominate, whereas those with little or no formal education are more likely to defer to religious leaders.

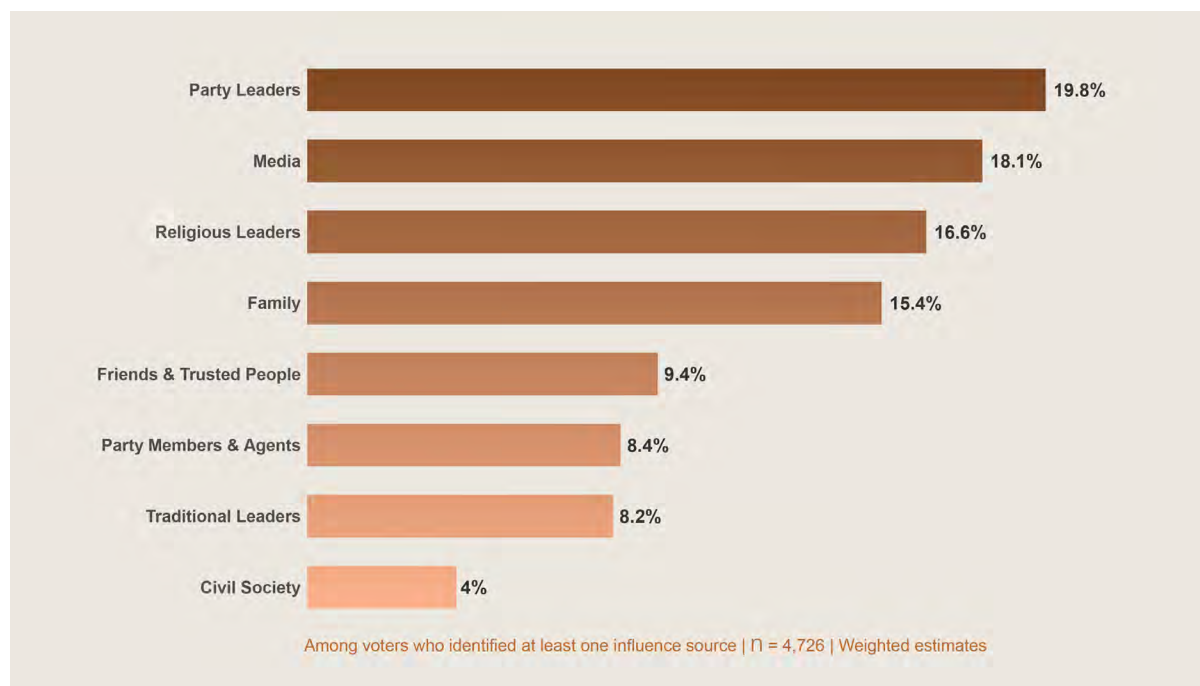


Figure 2.5: Who Influences Nigerian Voters the Most



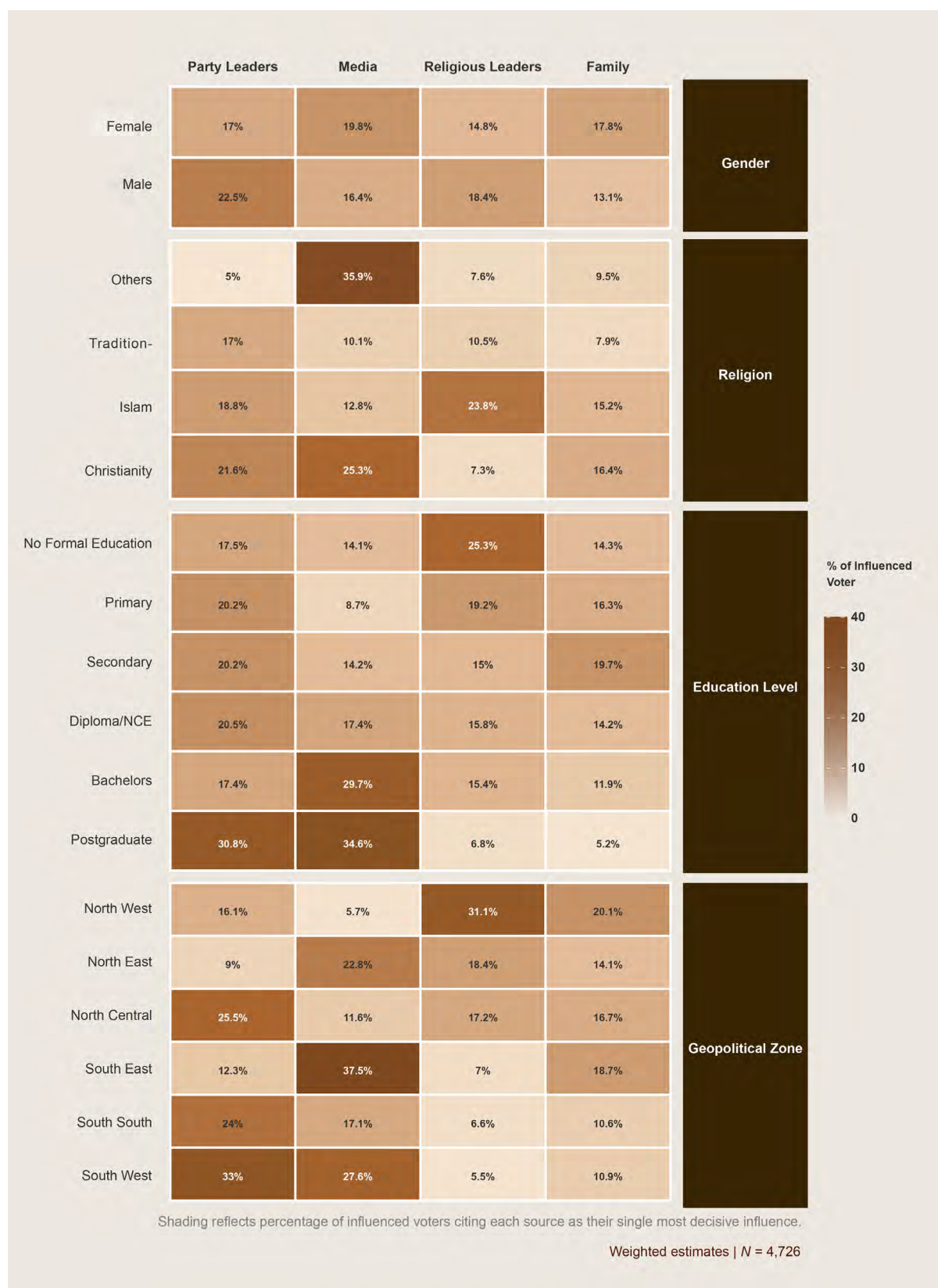


Figure 2.6: Who Influences Nigerian Voters the Most: Patterns Across Key Demographic Groups

What This Means



Religious leaders are among the most decisive influence sources for Muslim voters and in northern zones, particularly the North-West. Any strategy to shift attitudes toward women candidates in these communities must engage religious leaders directly.



Civil society organisations rank last as an influence source among voters who are already influenced by someone. This should prompt a frank reassessment of civic education delivery models, since voters are more likely to respond to information that comes through the people and channels they already trust.

2.4. General 2027 Voting Intention

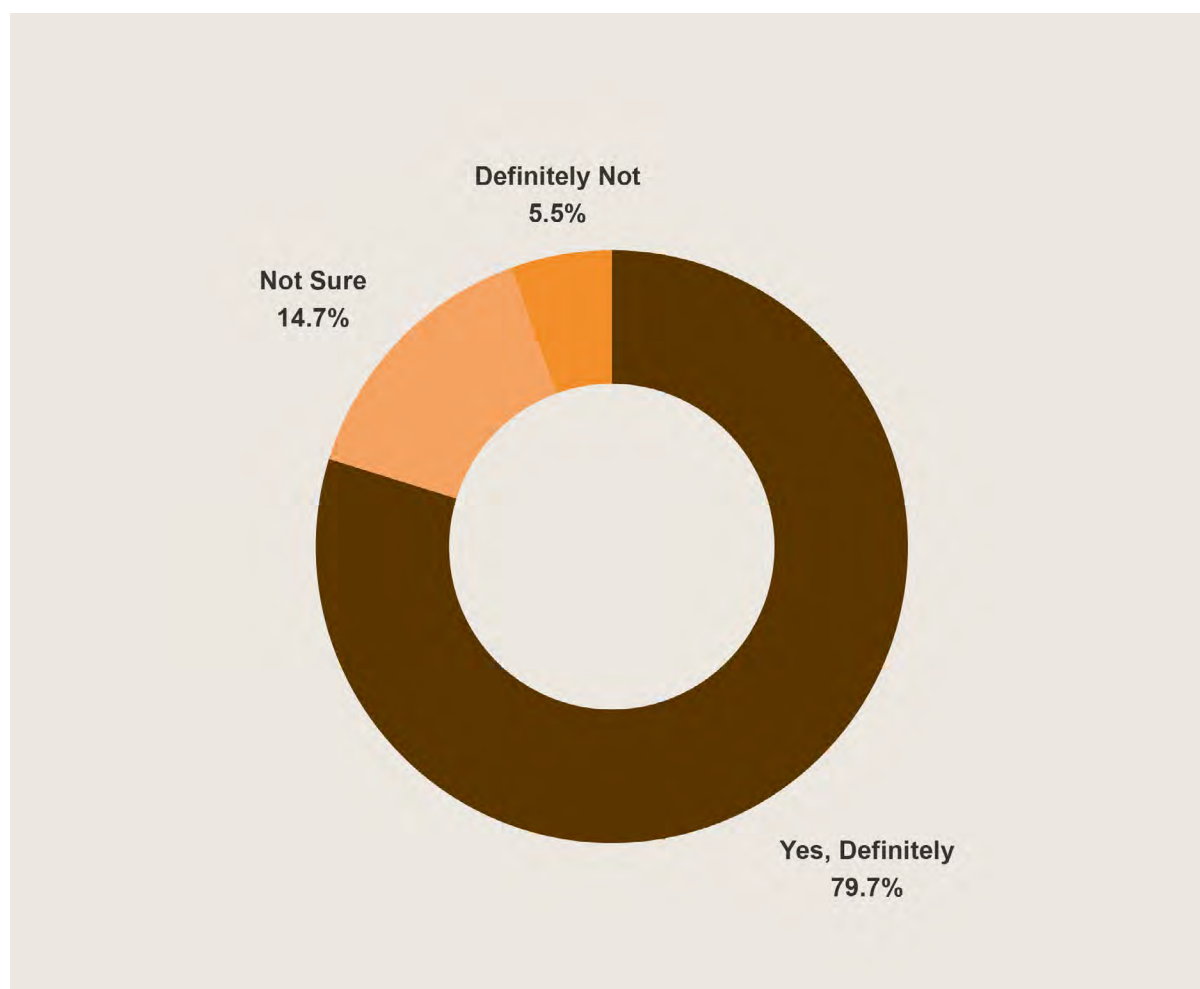


Figure 2.7: Voting Intention for the 2027 General Elections

Looking ahead to the 2027 General Elections, eight in ten Nigerians (79.7%) say they will definitely vote, with only a small minority (5.5%) expressing definite disengagement.

This high level of commitment is broadly similar across gender, age, and education, though some regional differences stand out. The biggest gap is between the NorthWest, where more than nine in ten voters say they will definitely vote (91.8%), and the SouthEast, where definite voting intention falls to 64.7% and more than a quarter of eligible voters in the zone (28%) remain unsure.

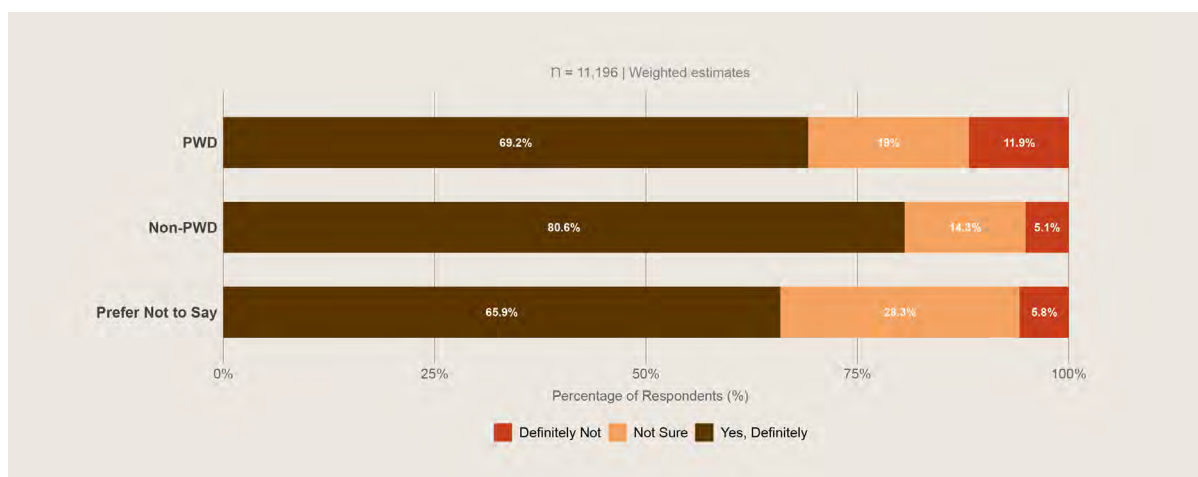


Figure 2.8: How Does General Voting Intention Differ by Disability Status

General 2027 Voting Intention by Geopolitical Zone

Zones	Yes, Definitely (%)	Not Sure (%)	Definitely Not (%)
North West	91.8	5.0	3.2
North Central	81.2	13.8	5.0
South South	81.5	12.8	5.7
North East	78.3	16.7	5.0
South West	71.2	20.5	8.3
South East	64.7	28.0	7.3

The strong general voting intention figure also sets an important baseline for what follows. When voters who say they will definitely vote in 2027 are asked whether they will vote for a woman candidate specifically, any gap between those two figures will reflect candidate-specific attitudes rather than broader voter disengagement.

What This Means



The South-East stands out as the zone with the lowest voting commitment and highest uncertainty ahead of 2027. Voter mobilisation efforts in this zone, particularly those targeting women candidates, need to address general civic engagement before they can effectively address inclusion specifically.



03

**Voting for Candidates
with Disabilities: What
Past Elections Reveal**

3.1. Past Voting Behaviour

One in three Nigerian voters (30.9%) have ever voted for a woman candidate in any election since 1999, be it at national, state, or local government.

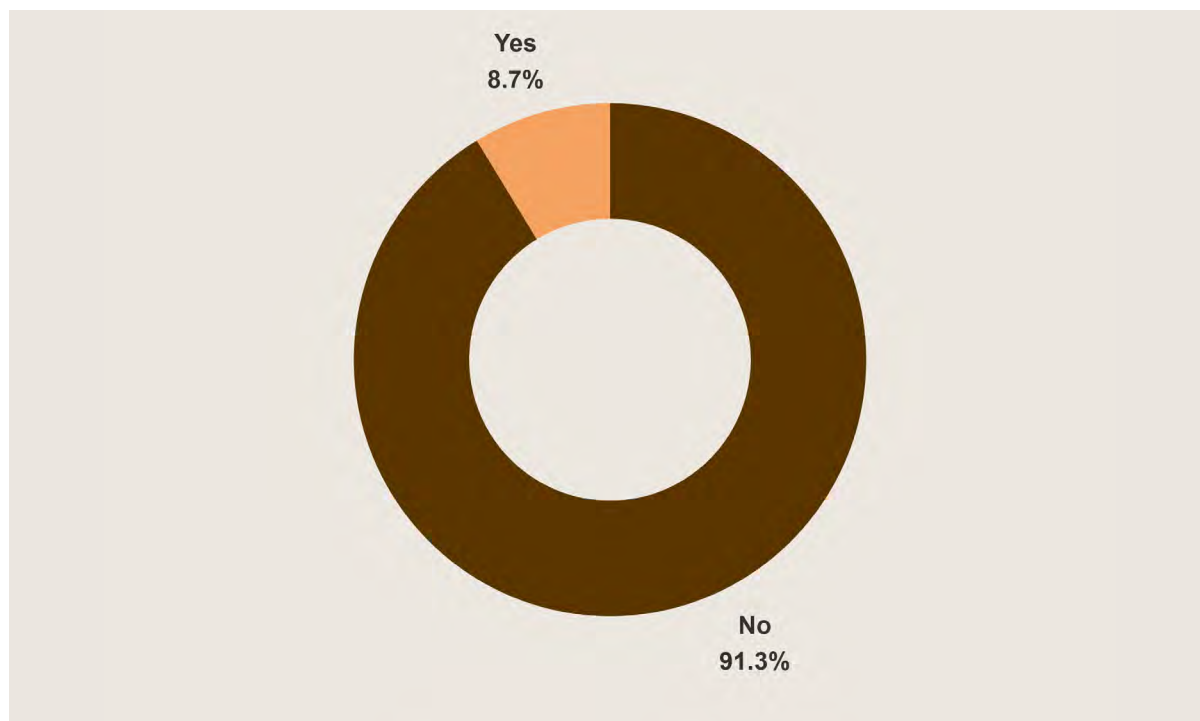


Figure 3.1: Have Nigerian Voters Ever Voted for a PWD Candidate?

Only about 1 in 12 voters (8.7%) have ever voted for a PWD candidate in any election since 1999.

Several demographic factors strongly predict past support for a PWD candidate, including disability status, age, education level, and geopolitical zone (Figure 3.2, Annex Table 3.1). PWD respondents are nearly three times more likely than non PWD respondents to have done so (21.9% versus 7.9%). Elderly voters (50–69) are more likely to have voted for a PWD candidate than youth. Among the oldest voters (70+), this reverses once other factors are accounted for; they become markedly less likely to have done so, suggesting their raw support was tied to other factors like education or region rather than age itself.

Education plays a major role. Holding a bachelor's degree more than doubles the likelihood of past PWD candidate support compared to voters with no formal education, and postgraduate degree holders are more than three times as likely to have done so. Regionally, the North East records the highest past support (12.5%) and the South West the lowest (3.9%). Voters in all northern zones are significantly more likely to have backed a PWD candidate than those in the South West.

Information sources also matter. Voters who rely on traditional media are almost twice as likely to have previously voted for a PWD candidate. Those who weigh identity based criteria are over three times more likely to have done so, while candidate centred criteria show no significant effect.

Among voters who say they will definitely vote in 2027, only 9.7% have ever voted for a PWD candidate. This shows that general voting commitment and past support for PWD candidates are only weakly connected: being a committed voter does not necessarily mean having backed a PWD candidate before.

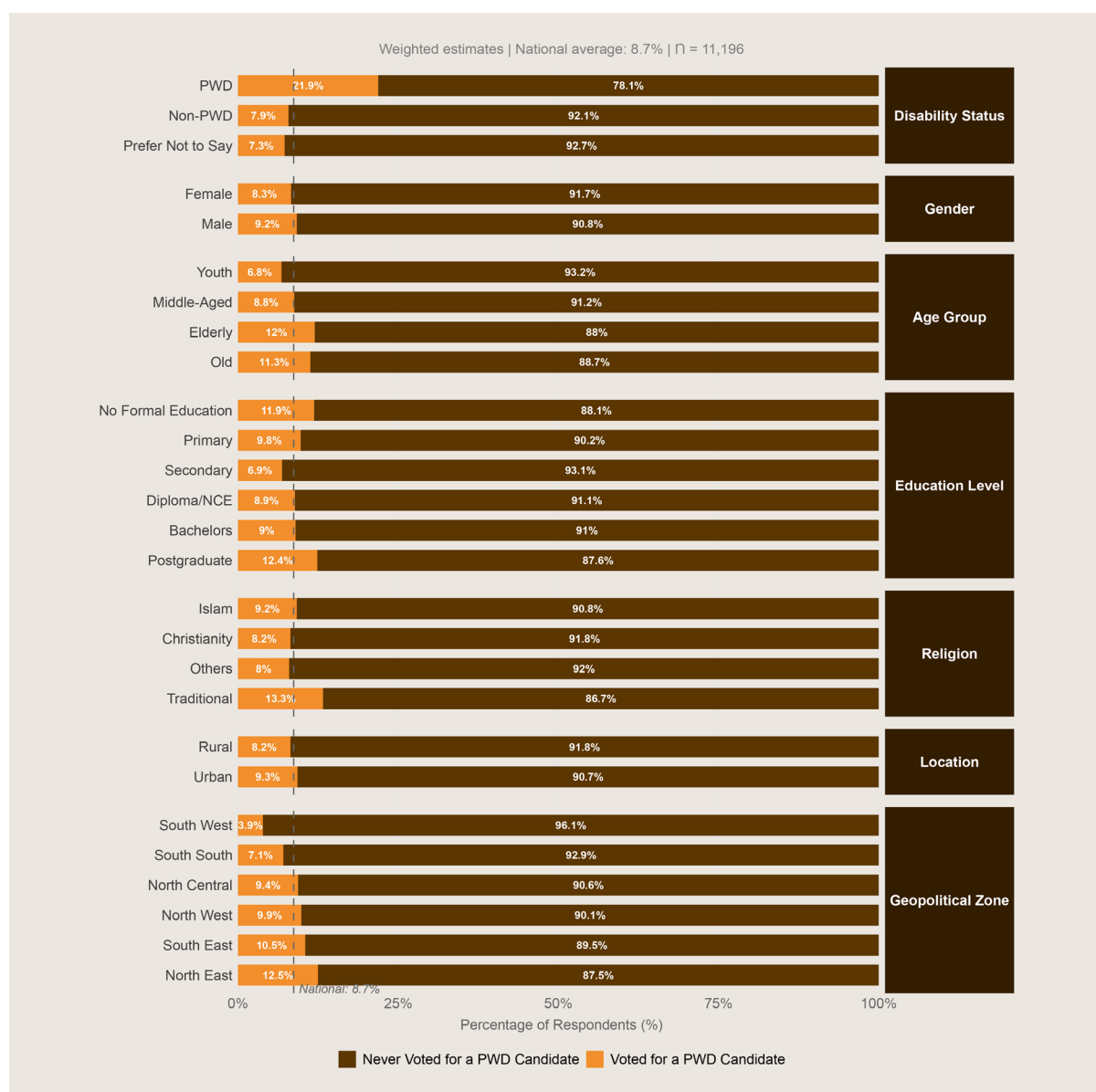


Figure 3.2: Variation in Past Voting for a PWD Candidate Across Voter Groups

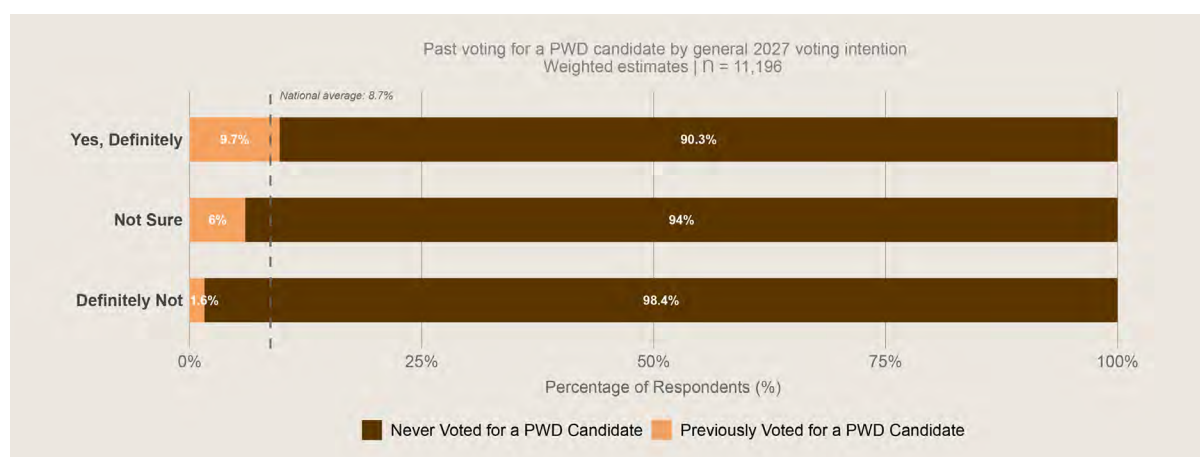


Figure 3.3: Do Committed 2027 Voters Have a History of Supporting PWD Candidates?

What This Means



Past support is concentrated among more educated and older (but not oldest) voters. Programmes should focus on increasing visibility among younger and less educated voters to widen the base of potential supporters.



PWD respondents support PWD candidates at far higher rates than the general electorate. Treating PWD voters as a distinct constituency can drive more meaningful gains than broad persuasion aimed at non PWD voters.



Traditional media use is closely linked to past support for PWD candidates. Campaigns that rely only on digital outreach risk missing the audiences most likely to back PWD candidates. Radio, television, and community media should remain central to outreach strategies.

3.2. Reasons for Past Support

Performance, not identity, explains most past support for PWD candidates. Track record (46.4%) and honesty (44%) are the top reasons voters give for backing a PWD candidate, with delivery capacity close behind (34.3%). By contrast, PWD representation ranks much lower: eighth out of twelve reasons at 20.1%, behind preferred party, campaign messaging, and even religious beliefs (Figures 3.4).

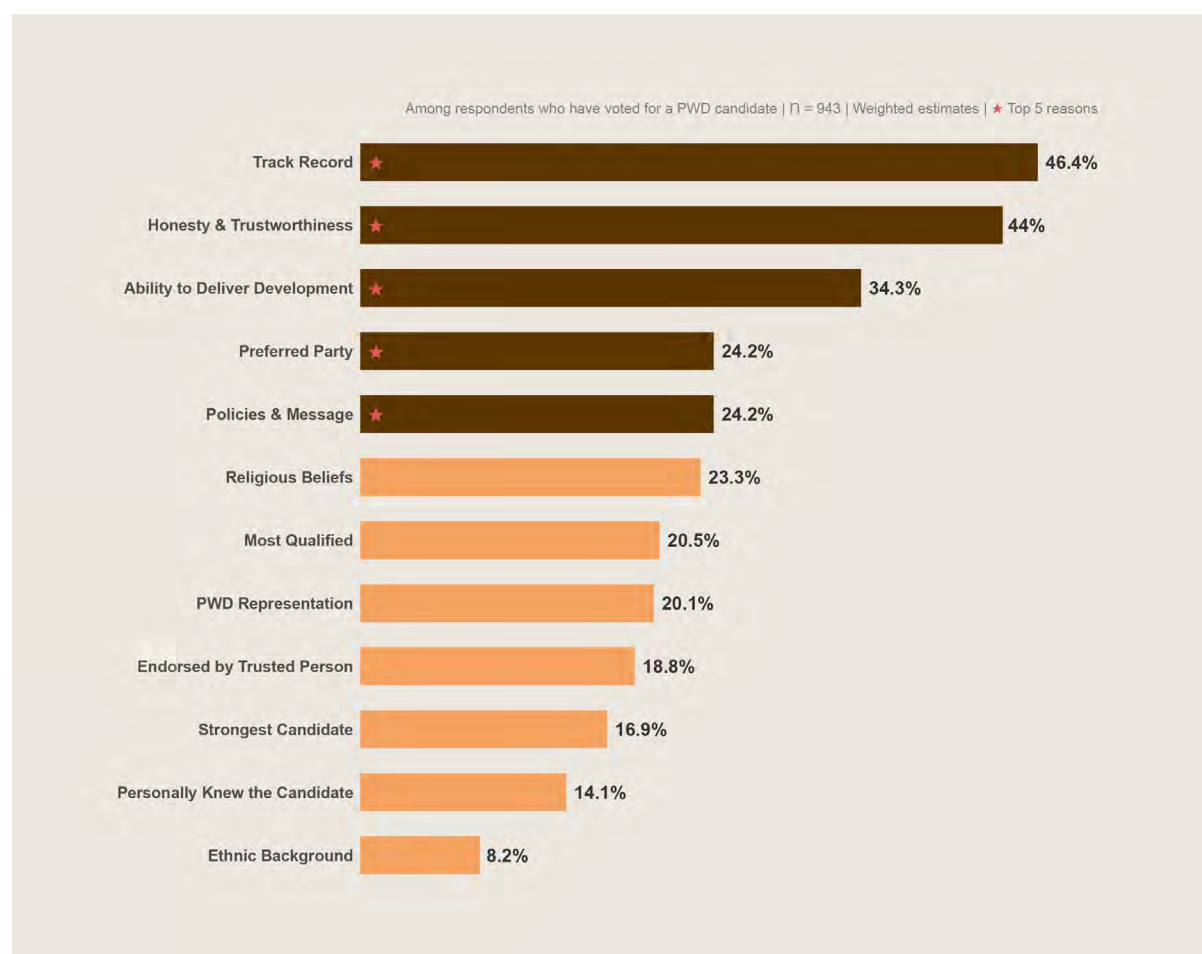


Figure 3.4: Reasons Why Voters Chose a PWD Candidate



Figure 3.5: Top Five Reasons for Past Support by Demographic Group

A few demographic patterns stand out (Figure 3.5). PWD and non-PWD voters weigh their reasons for past support in broadly similar ways, though PWD voters place noticeably less weight on honesty and trustworthiness (33.2% versus 45.9%). Geographically, the North-East records the strongest emphasis on both track record (60.5%) and honesty (50.7%) of any zone. The South-East, by contrast, trails on most motivational dimensions, consistent with its lower rate of past PWD-candidate voting overall. The South-West stands out differently: fewest cite delivery capacity as a reason (17.8%), the lowest of any zone, yet it has the second-highest share citing preferred party (36.9%), suggesting party loyalty carries more weight there than performance does.

A statistical grouping of voters reveals four distinct motivational profiles (Figure 3.6). Nearly four in ten past supporters (40.3%) are Credibility Voters, driven almost entirely by track record, honesty, and delivery, with identity playing little role. Another quarter (24.2%) are Social and Identity Voters, whose choices blend candidate quality with party and religious loyalty, and show almost no pull from PWD representation itself. Qualification Focused Voters (22.3%) form the third group, guided mainly by perceived qualification (44.8%) and personal familiarity with the candidate (25.4%). The smallest group, at 13.2%, are All Round Voters. They respond strongly to nearly every factor (delivery 74.3%, track record 66.6%, party 61.7%, honesty 59%), and are the only group where PWD representation crosses 50%. For this group alone, competence and identity reinforce each other rather than compete.

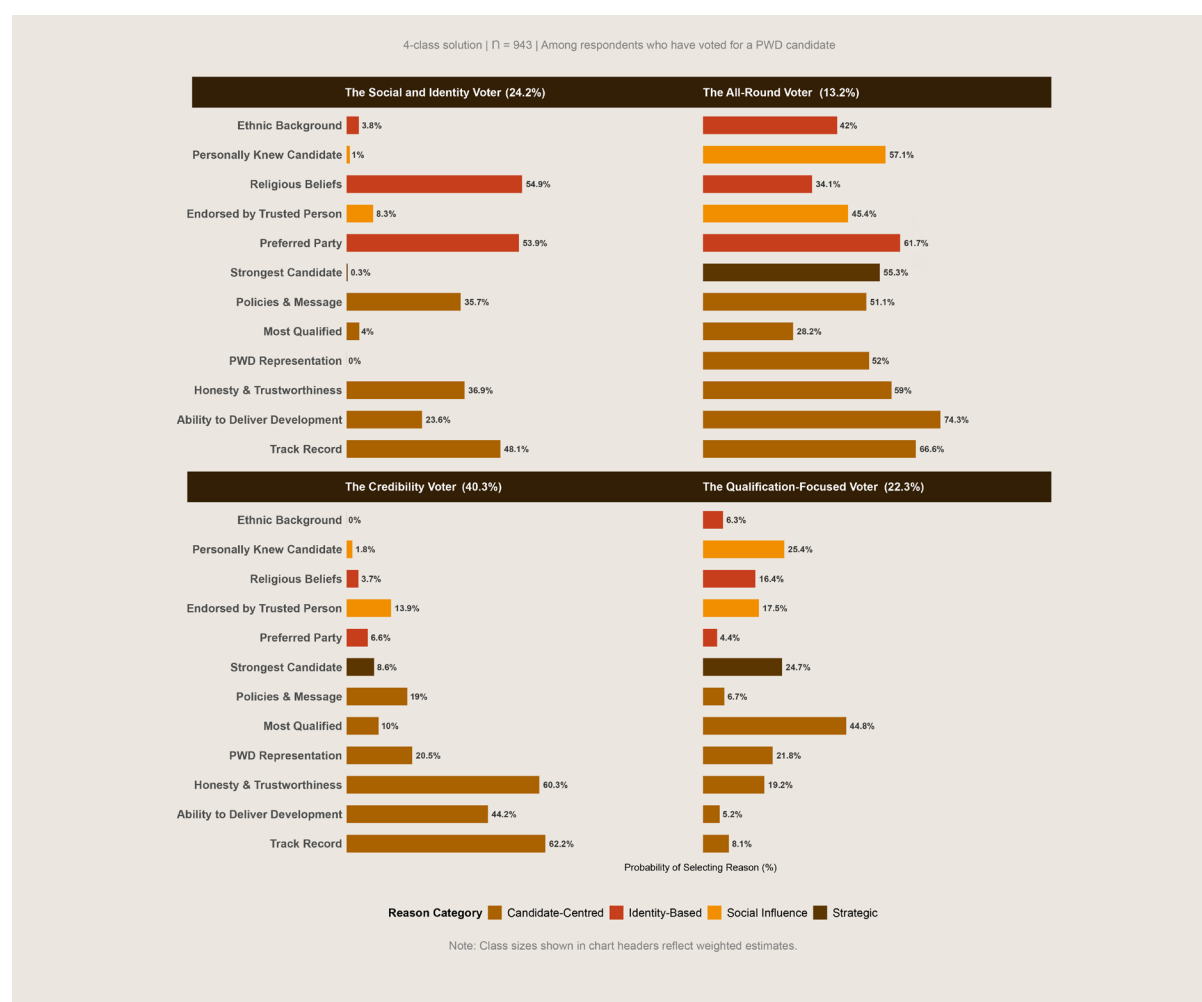


Figure 3.6: Motivational Profiles Among Voters Who Have Supported PWD Candidates

What This Means



PWD representation ranks far below competence and credibility as a reason for past support. Symbolic appeals to disability identity alone are unlikely to shift most undecided voters. Advocacy efforts should anchor inclusion in demonstrated performance and trustworthiness.



More than a third of past supporters, Social and Identity Voters plus All Round Voters, respond meaningfully to party, religious, or community endorsement. In contexts where identity cues matter, combining merit based messaging with trusted endorsements is likely to resonate more than either approach on its own.

3.3. Reasons for Non-Support

Non support for PWD candidates is overwhelmingly a supply problem, not a resistance problem. Six in ten non supporters (61.3%) simply had no PWD candidate on their ballot. Grouped by type, structural barriers account for 64.5% of non support, compared with 10.7% attitudinal and 5.8% strategic. Most voters who have never backed a PWD candidate were never given the chance to.

Disability status makes little difference here. Among non supporters, voters with a disability cite structural and attitudinal barriers at almost the same rates as those without one. Both groups face the same candidate supply problem as everyone else.

Voters who haven't supported a PWD candidate fall into three groups, based on why. The largest group, the Constrained Voter (57.9%), stayed away for one reason only: no PWD candidate was on their ballot. Nothing else explains their non-support. The Pragmatic Voter (37.3%) faces the same problem of absence of a candidate, but also carries a little disability related doubt and unfamiliarity with the candidate. The smallest group, the Skeptical Voter (4.8%), is the only one driven by genuine conviction rather than circumstance. Doubts about qualifications and disability related concerns comes first, but partisan barriers run a close second. For this group, doubt about disability and party loyalty are intertwined rather than separate issues.

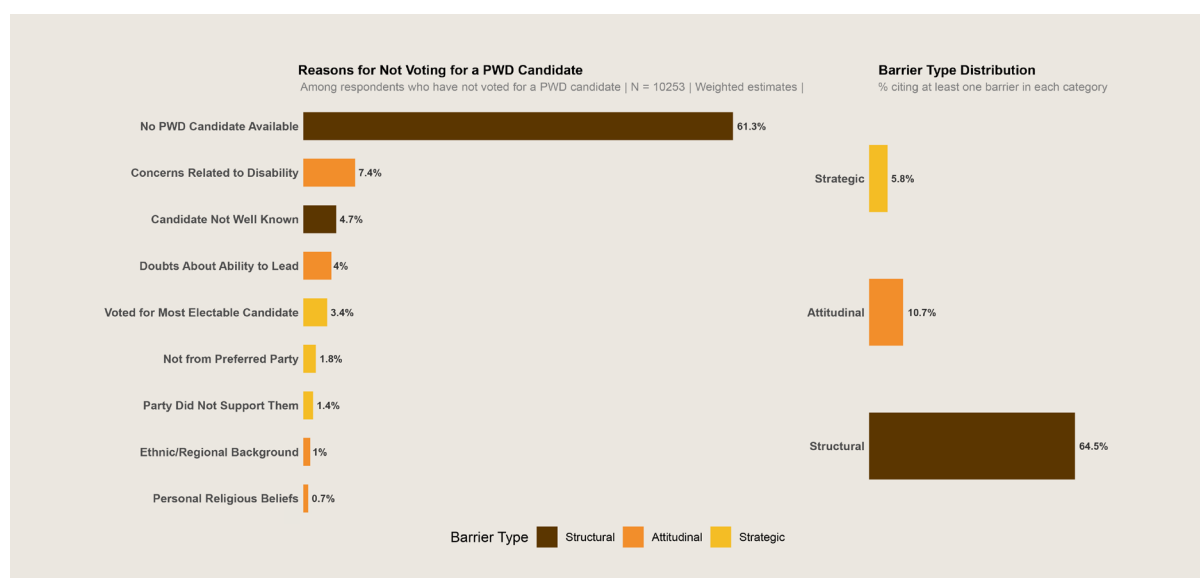


Figure 3.7: Why Voters Have Not Voted for a PWD Candidate

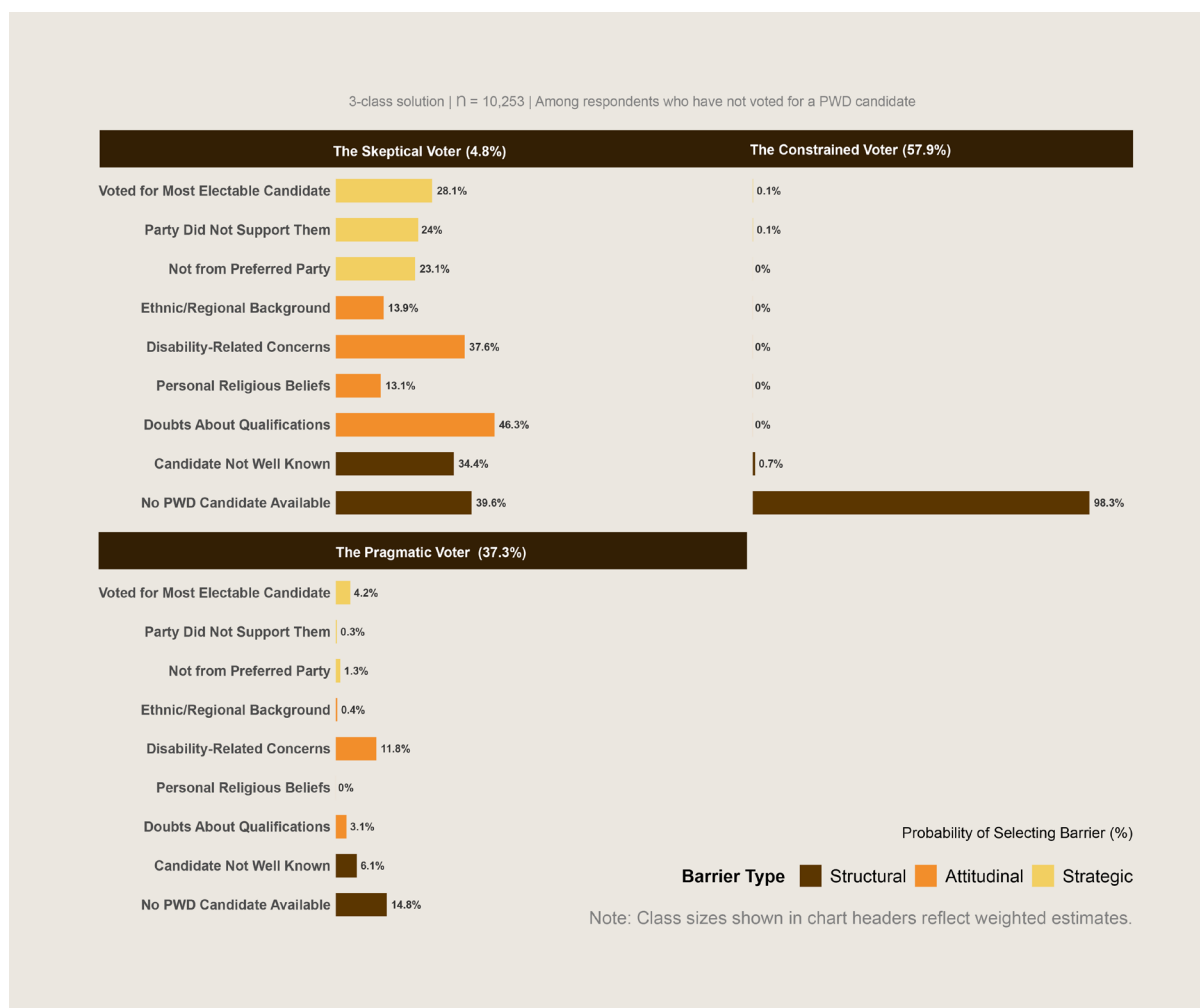


Figure 3.8: Barrier Profiles Among Non-Supporters of PWD Candidates

What This Means



Most non support for PWD candidates comes from candidates not being on the ballot, not from voters rejecting them. Getting more PWD candidates onto ballots, and making them visible, is likely to matter more than campaigns aimed at changing minds.



The Skeptical Voter (4.8%) is the only group where changing minds actually matters, and their doubts are tied to party cues as much as disability. Programmes for this group should pair proof of PWD leadership with real engagement through party structures, not just awareness campaigns.



04

**Beyond Past Behaviour:
How Open Are Voters
to Candidates with
Disabilities?**

4.1. Voter Perceptions of Women in Political Leadership

Support for PWD candidates hinges on proof, not identity (Figure 4.1). Track record (77.8%), clear policy positions (78.7%), and governance experience (74.7%) each win support from more than three quarters of voters. Representation reinforces itself too: 77.6% agree that seeing PWDs in leadership builds support for other PWD candidates.

But confidence in individual PWD candidates does not extend to PWDs as a group. Nearly six in ten voters (58.4%) agree most PWDs lack the physical or mental capacity needed for political leadership. This shows a clear tension: voters will support a qualified PWD candidate, but they are less sure about PWDs as a whole.

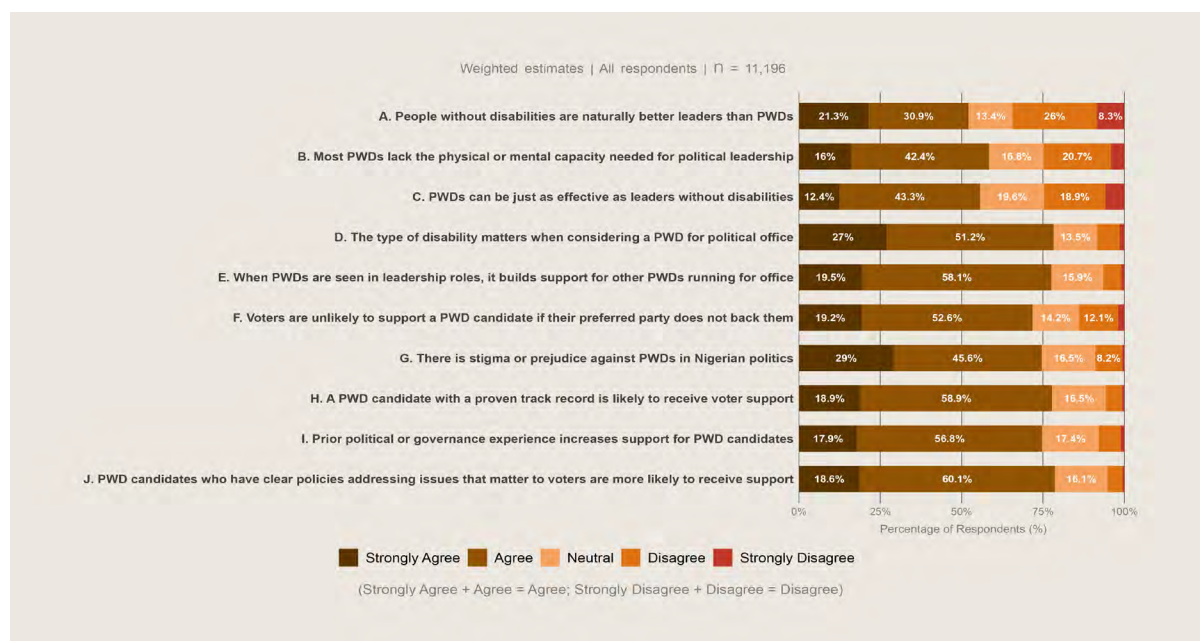


Figure 4.1: How Nigerian Voters Think About Women in Political Leadership

Voters also recognize that the political and social environment creates major barriers. Just over half think people without disabilities are naturally seen as better leaders (52.2%). About three in four say disability type affects how a candidate is judged (78.2%), and 71.8% believe a PWD candidate has little chance without party backing. On stigma, 74.6% agree it exists, and voters with and without disabilities see it almost the same way (Figure 4.2). Both groups recognize the discrimination PWD candidates face.

Doubt about PWD leadership capacity runs within the PWD community, not just outside it (Figure 4.2). While voters without disabilities hold this doubt more strongly, nearly half of PWD voters express real doubt about their own group's fitness to lead: 46.8% agree that people without disabilities are naturally better leaders, and 46.3% agree that most PWDs lack the physical and mental capacity to lead. That gap between support for individual PWD candidates and doubt within the PWD voting community as a whole, not outright rejection, is the real obstacle PWD candidates face.

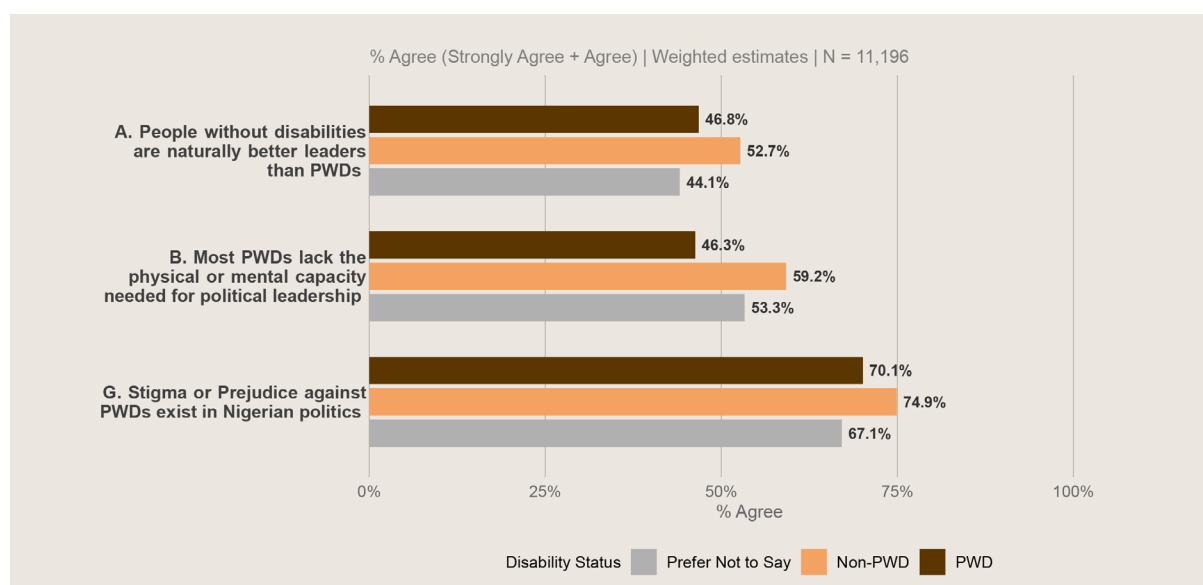


Figure 4.2: Perceptions of PWD Leadership, by Disability Status

What This Means



Voters already hold the beliefs advocacy needs. Campaigns should lead with demonstrated qualification and governance record rather than rights-based appeals, which risk activating doubt instead of resolving it.



Self-doubt within the PWD community is a real barrier, not just an external one. Programmes aimed at PWD candidates and voters need a confidence-building component alongside outward-facing persuasion work.



Party backing is the gateway voters themselves identify (71.8%). Reforms that enforce PWD inclusion in nomination processes address the exact constraint the electorate already recognises.





05

**Voter Intentions and
What Would Drive
Greater Support**

5.1. Future Voting Intention for 2027

Committed support for a PWD candidate in 2027 sits at 38.7%; that is four and a half times the 8.7% who have actually voted for one before. A further 34.0% are unsure, and 27.3% say they definitely won't. Among voters who say they will definitely vote in 2027, support for a PWD candidate rises to 44.6%. Among the 91.3% who have never voted for a PWD candidate before, over a third (34.7%) now say they will in 2027 (Figure 5.2). They represent a substantial pool of first-time supporters if credible candidates make it onto the ballot.

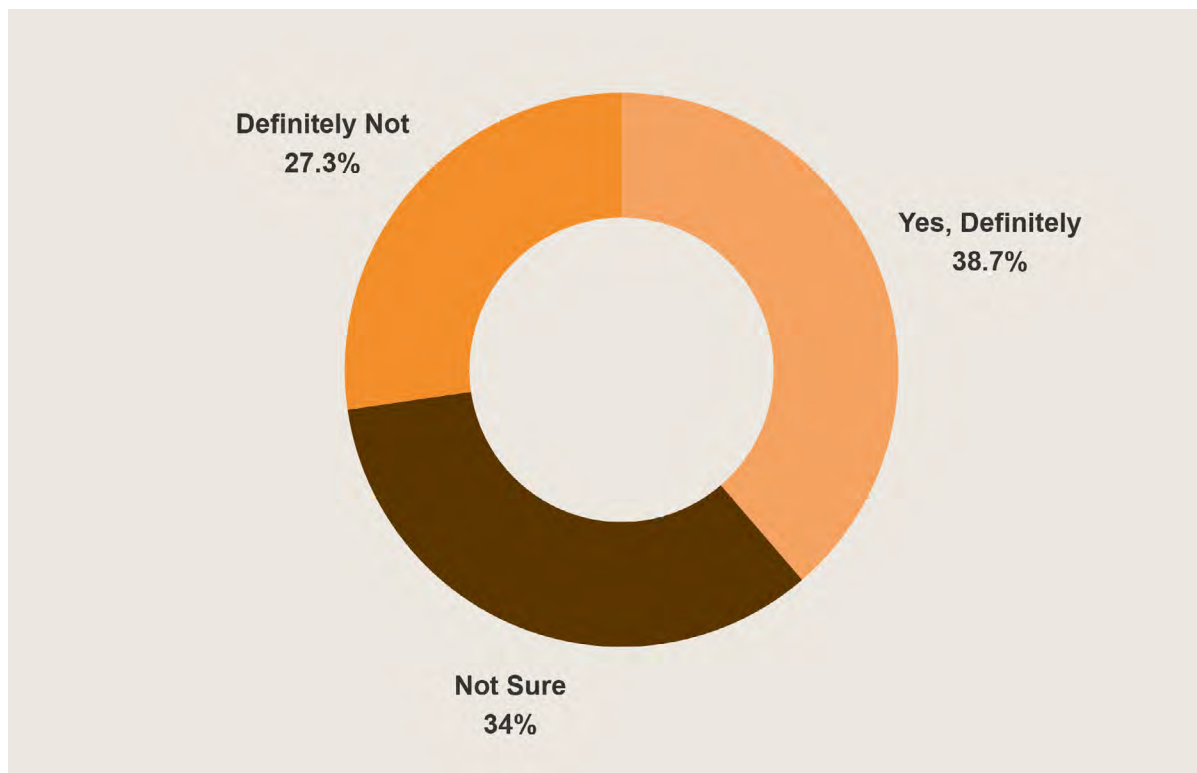


Figure 5.1: Will Voters Choose a PWD in 2027

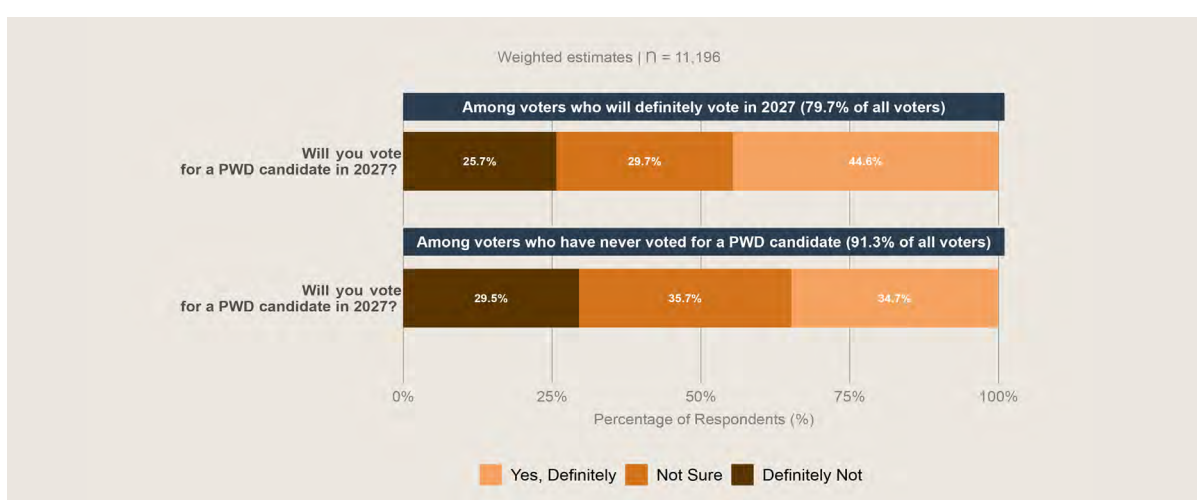


Figure 5.2: How Committed and First-Time Supporters View Voting for a PWD in 2027

Whether voters commit to voting for a PWD candidate in 2027 is shaped by two distinct sets of demographic factors: disability status and geographical zone (Figure 5.3 and Annex Table 5.1). PWD voters are more likely than voters without disabilities to commit: 59.2% of PWD voters report commitment, against 37.7% of non-PWD voters. Taking the South-East as the baseline – the weakest zone, at 22.0% commitment with over half unsure – every other zone commits significantly more, including all northern zones, the South-South, and, to a lesser degree, the South-West.

Other factors also predict commitment (Annex Table 5.1). Voters who base their choices on candidate qualities are more committed than those led mainly by social influence. Voters who rely on traditional media, community or religious leaders, or party-leader influence are all more likely to commit, while those most influenced by media figures are less likely to.

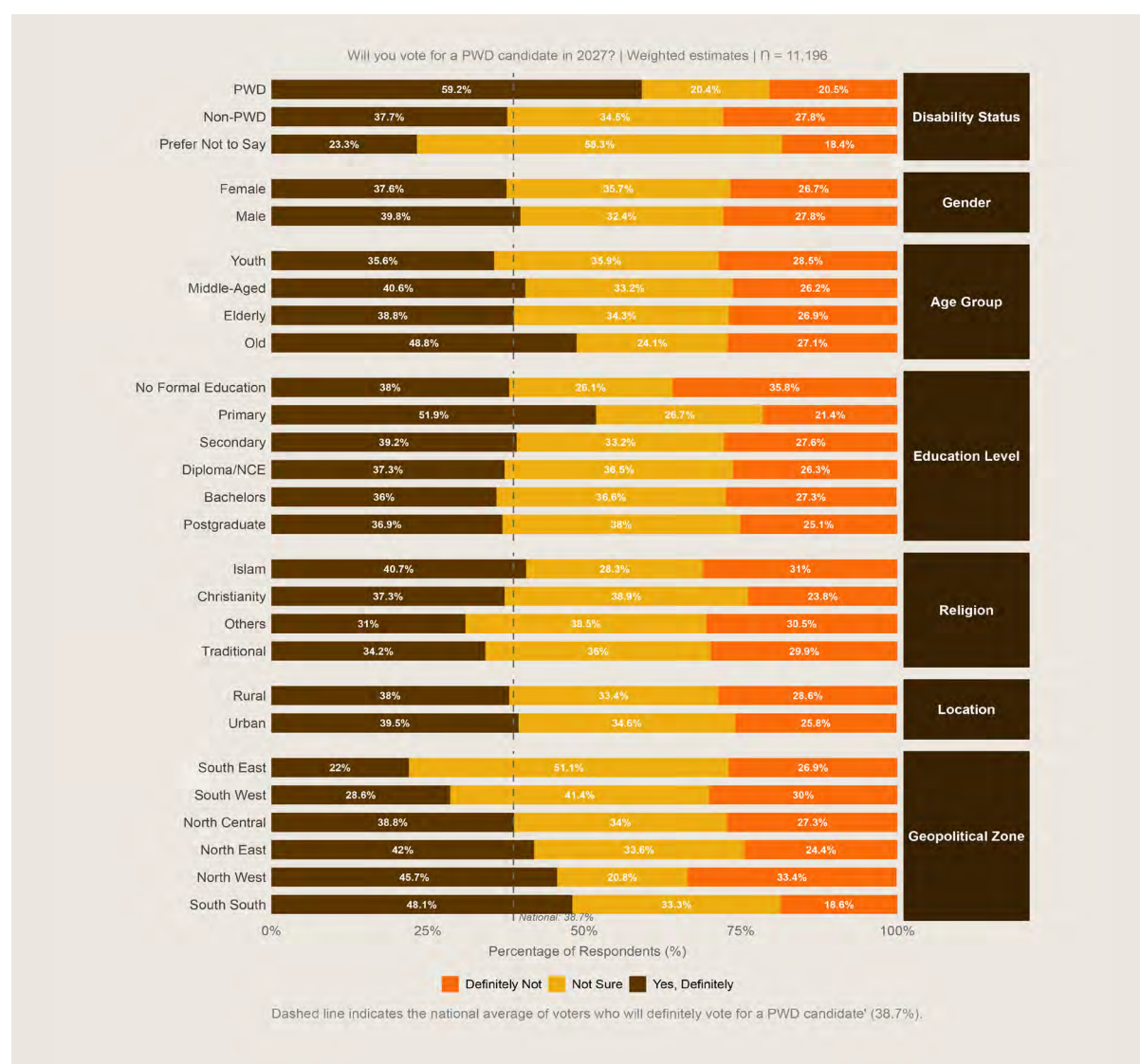


Figure 5.3: Future Intention to Vote for a PWD in 2027 Across Demographic Groups.

What This Means



The 34.0% not sure bloc is the largest persuadable group in the data, bigger than the definitely not group. Civic education aimed at undecided voters, especially in the South East (51.1% unsure) and South West (41.4% unsure), has real room to convert.



Endorsement from party leaders, community leaders, or religious leaders — and reliance on traditional media — all independently predict stronger commitment. Early endorsement strategy is a core conversion tool here, not a campaign extra.



PWD voters are more likely than non-PWD voters to commit to a PWD candidate, even though nearly half also doubt their own group's capacity to lead (Section 4.1). Mobilising the PWD community directly is still the more efficient path to growing turnout for PWD candidates in 2027 and beyond. This should go alongside strategies to resolve the internal doubt.

5.2. Willingness to Support Women Candidates by Office Level

Willingness to support a PWD candidate changes sharply depending on the office. Local and legislative roles draw the strongest support: Councillor (71.3%), House of Assembly (70.9%), and LGA Chairperson (69.8%) all sit at the top, with House of Representatives close behind (64.6%) (Figure 5.4). Support drops once the role becomes executive: Deputy Governor (54.9%), Senator (54.2%), Governor (52.8%), Vice President (49.4%), and President, the lowest of all, at 48.9%.

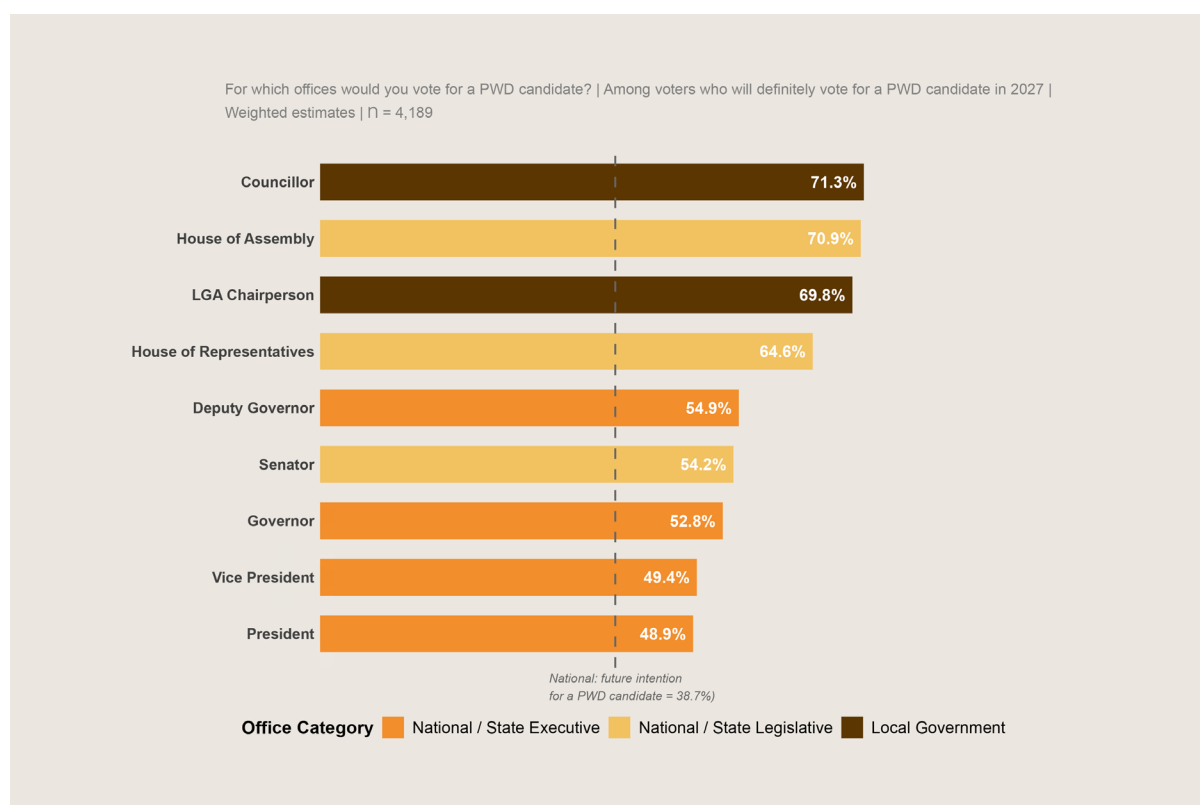


Figure 5.4: Percentage of Voters Willing to Support a PWD Candidate in 2027 for Each Office

The distance between the office voters are most willing to support a PWD candidate versus at the top of government is called acceptance ceiling (Figure 5.5). Nationally, that gap runs 22.4 percentage points (pp), from Councillor (71.3%) down to President (48.9%). Voters are comfortable backing a PWD candidate locally, but far less so at the top of government. That ceiling is not the same across the electorate. It varies by disability status,

age group, educational level, religion and geopolitical zone.

PWD voters show a much smaller ceiling gap (11.6 pp) than voters without disabilities (23.5 pp). This means most of the resistance at the executive level comes from non PWD voters. By age, the gap widens steadily, from 17.5 points among youth to 36.8 points among voters 70 and older. Voters with only primary education show the widest gap (31.9 pp), while postgraduate holders show the narrowest (11.1 pp). Christian voters show the widest religious gap (29.0 pp). Regionally, the South-South shows the widest gap (29.9 pp), while the North-West is the exception: support there stays relatively open regardless of office, with a ceiling gap of just 15.3 pp.



Figure 5.5: Willingness to Vote for a Woman for President versus House of Assembly, by Demographic Group

What This Means



Councillor, House of Assembly, and LGA Chairperson roles face the least resistance. These are the clearest near term entry points for PWD candidates.



PWD voters do not draw the same sharp line between legislative and executive offices that other voters do. Mobilising the PWD community is not just about turnout, it is the group most open to supporting PWD candidates for top offices, where wider persuasion is hardest.



Support drops most sharply for executive offices among older, Christian, less-educated voters and voters in the South-South. Civic education and visibility initiatives should prioritise these groups specifically, since general awareness campaigns are unlikely to move them on their own.

5.3. What Would Increase Voter Support

Voters lean heavily on merit when asked what would make them support a PWD candidate. Nationally, 80.1% of the conditions voters choose are merit based, with the remainder pointing to identity and social alignment criteria. Among individual conditions (Figure 5.6), being more qualified than opponents tops the list (41.9%), followed by honesty (33.7%), a proven track record (27.8%), clear policies (25.2%), and prior political experience (19.2%). Identity based conditions sit much lower.

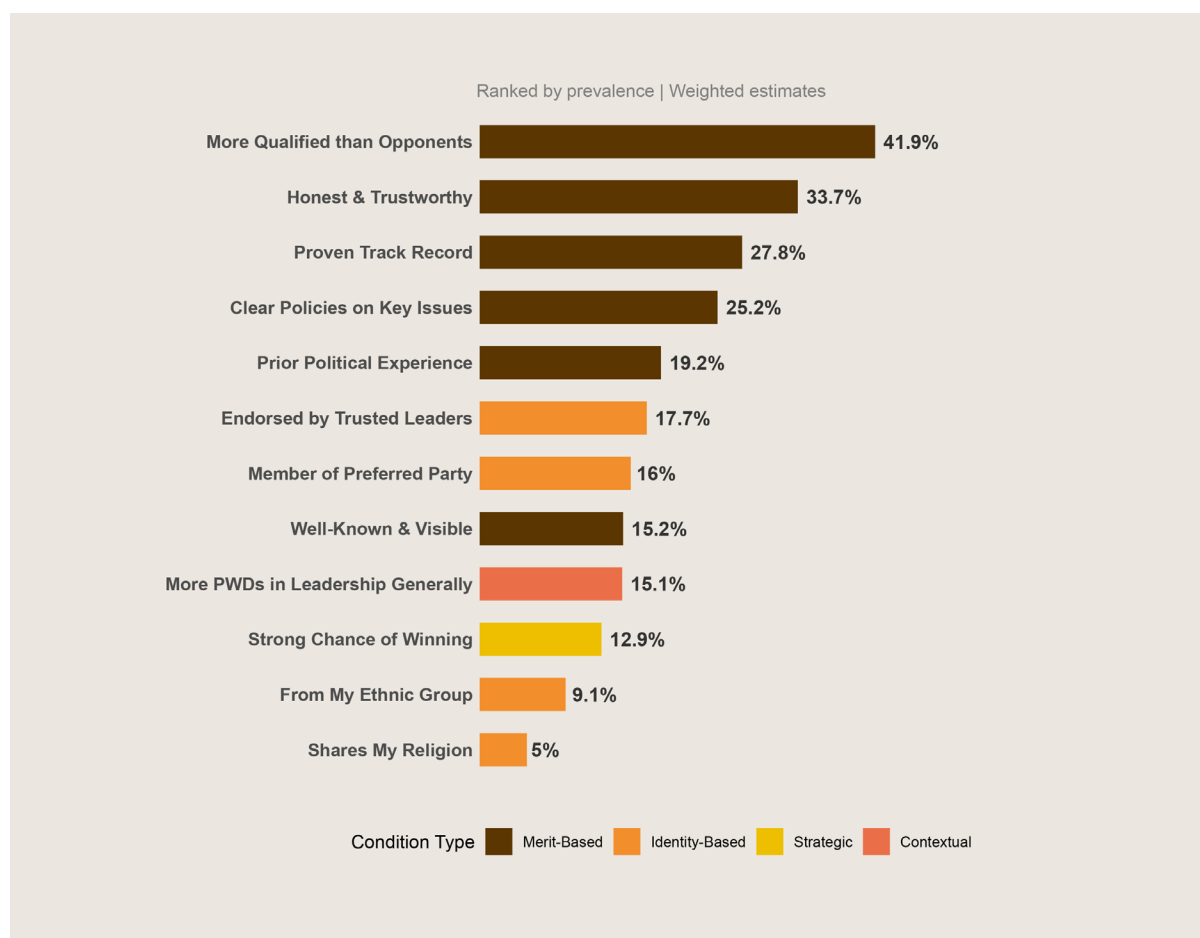


Figure 5.6: Conditions That Would Increase the Likelihood of Voting for a Woman Candidate

Voters across different demographic groups place relatively similar emphasis on merit-based conditions, with only a few subgroups showing modest practical differences (Figure 5.7 and Annex Table 5.2). PWD voters apply a somewhat lower merit share (76.2%) than voters without disabilities (80.4%), meaning identity and social alignment matter a bit more to them. Emphasis on merit increases with increasing level of education. Regionally, the South East shows the highest merit share (83.6%) and the North East the lowest (75.7%).

Three voter profiles emerge from latent class analysis on enabling conditions. The largest, The Qualification Voter (58.6%), focuses almost entirely on one thing: being more qualified than opponents. Everything else matters little to them. The Merit First Voter (29.3%) uses a broader merit checklist: honesty, track record, qualification, policies, and experience. Identity only plays a small role. The smallest group, the All Round Voter (12.1%) weighs both merit and identity: preferred party and ethnic background matter as much as several merit conditions, alongside strong merit scores across the board.

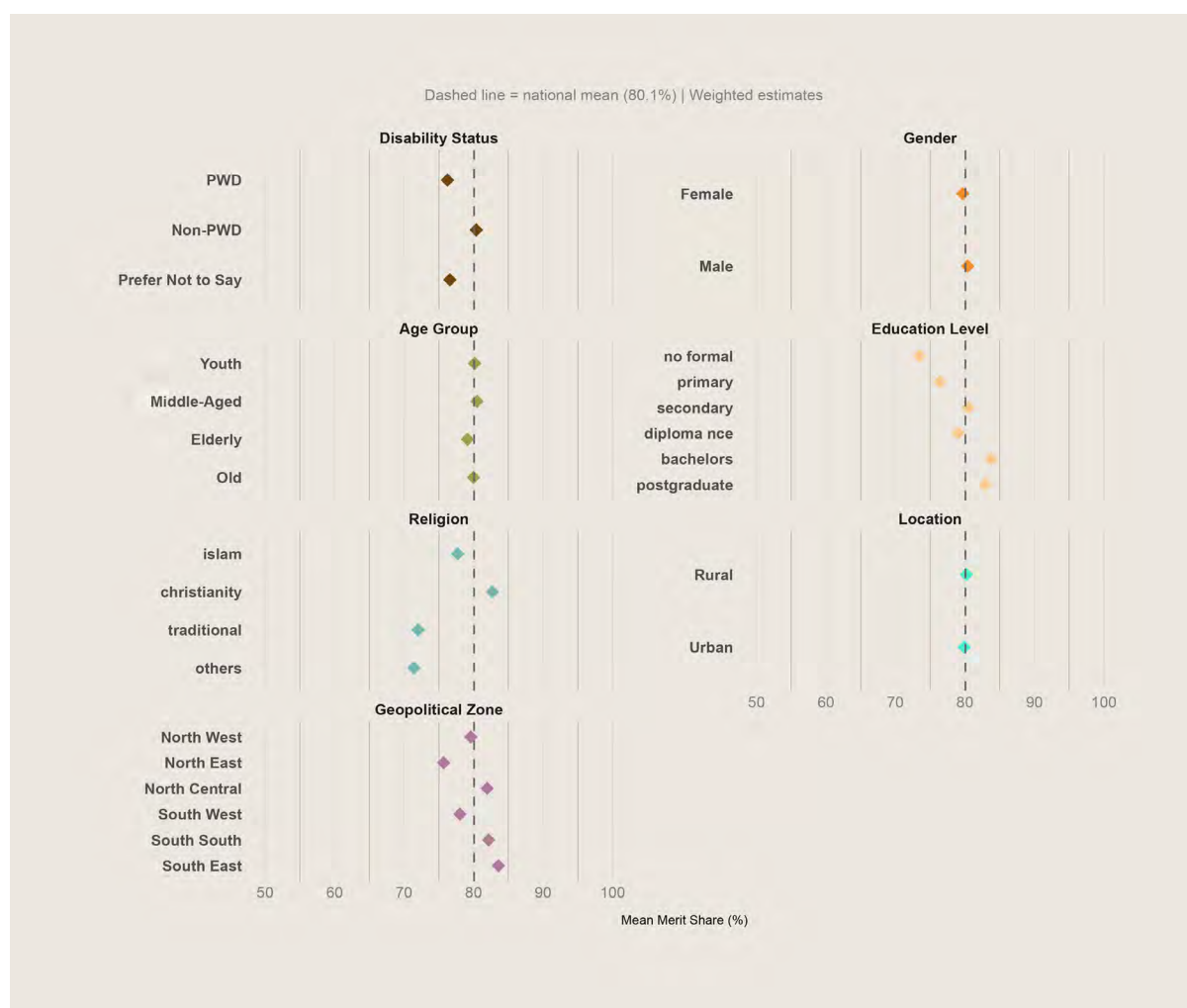


Figure 5.7: Mean Percentage of Selected Conditions that are Merit-Based, by Demographic Groups

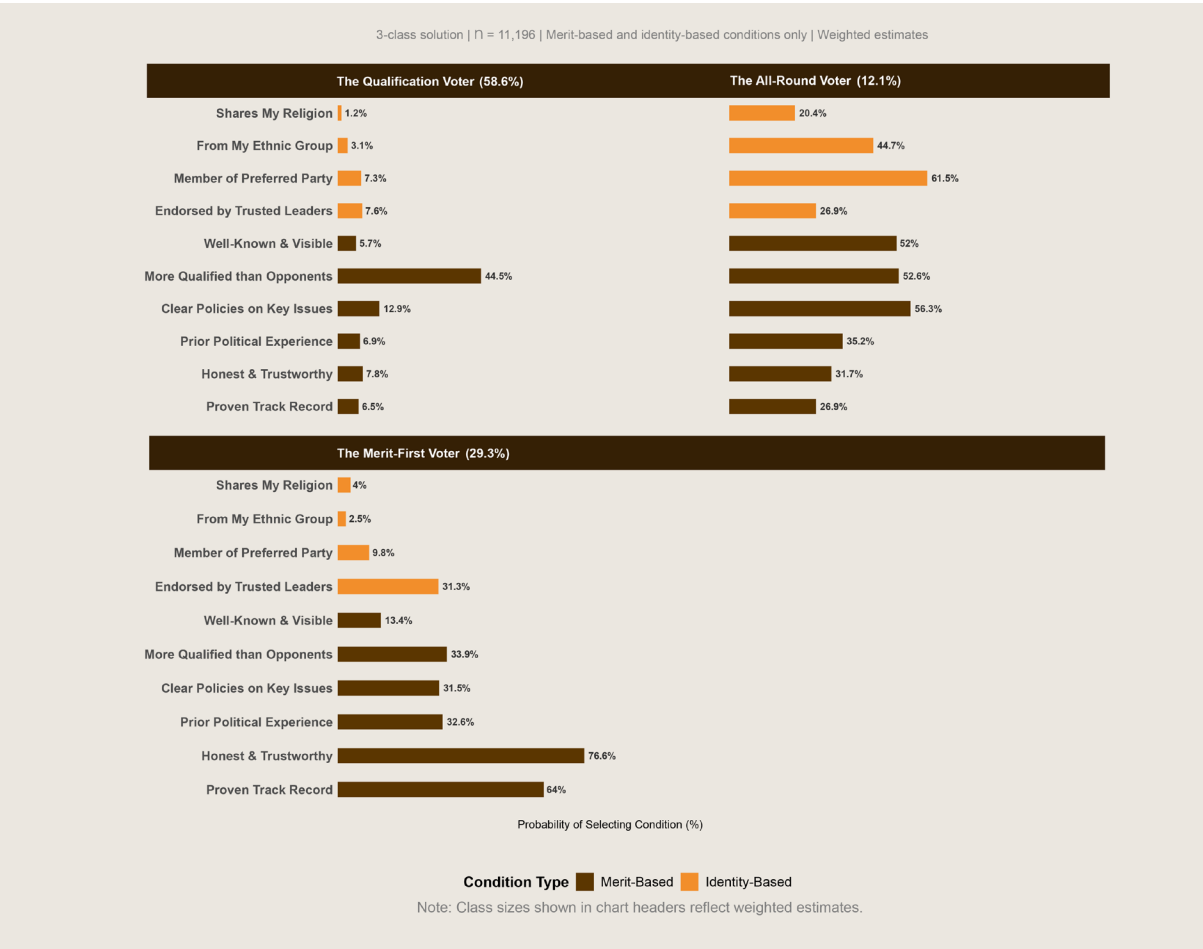


Figure 5.8: Three Distinct Voter Profiles on the Conditions for Supporting a Woman Candidate Identified Through Latent Class Analysis

What This Means



Most voters, the Qualification Voter and Merit-First Voter combined, nearly nine in ten, respond to a single clear message: qualification and character. Campaigns should lead with credentials and records of governance. The All Round Voter (12.1%) is the only group where party and ethnic alignment also need attention.



PWD voters place slightly less weight on merit than non PWD voters, meaning identity and solidarity matter more within the PWD community. Advocacy aimed at PWD voters can lean more on representation messaging than advocacy aimed at the general electorate.



06

Conclusion and Recommendations

Only about 1 in 12 voters (8.7%) have ever voted for a PWD candidate. But commitment for 2027 is much higher: 38.7% overall, and 59.2% among PWD voters themselves. Two obstacles still stand in the way. First, PWD candidates rarely make it onto a ballot, so most voters have never had the chance to act on the openness they already show. Second, doubt about PWD leadership capacity, both outside and within the PWD community, remains a real barrier.

When these obstacles are removed and a PWD candidate does appear on a ballot, voters make their choices based on merit: a clear record, honesty, and visible results. Local and legislative offices are the easiest entry points; executive positions take longer for voters to accept.

The recommendations below follow directly from these findings. Each one identifies the barrier it addresses and the specific action required from the institution responsible.

1. Put PWD candidates on more ballots, across more offices and zones.

Six in ten voters (61.3%) who have never supported a PWD candidate in past elections give the same reason: no PWD candidate on their ballot. This is the single largest barrier, and it is structural rather than attitudinal.

What Needs to Happen:

Legislative Institutions: Pass binding rules requiring a minimum share of PWD candidates at all levels. Close the gap between the 2018 Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Act and how parties actually select candidates, especially during primaries, where PWD aspirants are most often shut out.

Political Parties: Remove filing fees, delegate structures, and nomination processes that eliminate PWD aspirants before they reach a ballot. Set internal targets for PWD candidates, including for governorship, senate, and president; the offices where resistance is highest.

INEC: Monitor party primaries for exclusionary practices and create dispute mechanisms that resolve complaints before the election cycle ends.

2. Address capacity doubt directly, including within the PWD community.

Nearly six in ten voters (58.4%) doubt whether most PWDs have the capacity to lead. This doubt is not only external: nearly half of PWD voters (46.3%) say the same about their own group.

What Needs to Happen:

Civil Society Organisations: Design and implement programmes aimed at building leadership capacity and confidence within the PWD community, and work to change perceptions outside it. Document and share real records of PWDs who have led and delivered, in Nigeria and elsewhere.

Development Partners: Fund multi-year programmes, not one-off interventions tied to a single election. The gaps this report documents took years to form and will not close in one campaign season.

3. Campaign on character and capacity, not on disability alone.

Nearly nine in ten voters, the Qualification Voter and Merit-First Voter combined, decide based on qualification, honesty, and track record. Identity plays little to no role for either group. Traditional media use is also a strong predictor of support: voters who rely on it are far more likely to have voted for a PWD candidate before and to commit to one in 2027.

What Needs to Happen:

Political Parties: Build and publicise a record of what the candidate has actually done: communities served, positions held and problems solved. Leading with identity instead of a demonstrated record will miss the audience most ready to convert.

Political Parties and Civil Society: Keep PWD candidates visible in traditional media including radio, television and newspapers. Campaigns that run only on digital and social media will reach fewer voters and miss the ones most likely to convert.

4. Convert the undecided before the window closes.

The 34.0% not sure bloc is the largest persuadable group. In the South East, it is bigger than the committed and resistant groups combined (51.1% unsure). Endorsements from party, community, and religious leaders all independently predict stronger commitment.

What Needs to Happen:

Civil Society Organisations: Give undecided voters what they are missing: clear, concrete evidence that the candidate is credible and qualified. General civic messages like “participate in democracy” or “support inclusion” won’t help them decide.

Political Parties: Use endorsements that voters can see and trust, from party structures, community leaders, and religious leaders. These endorsements should come early in the campaign and be communicated publicly.

5. Target executive level resistance. Most of it comes from non PWD voters.

The acceptance ceiling runs 22.4 points nationally, from Councillor (71.3%) down to President (48.9%). Most of this resistance at the top of government comes from outside the PWD community: a 23.5-point gap among non-PWD voters, against just 11.6 points among PWD voters.

What Needs to Happen:

Civil Society Organisations: Run visibility and exposure campaigns including documentaries and media features, profiling PWDs who have held executive-level office in Nigeria or elsewhere, showing what they actually did in the role.

Political Parties: Field qualified PWD candidates for deputy governor, governor, and running-mate positions; real executive tickets, not symbolic slots. Voters need to see PWDs in executive roles before they trust more of it to them. Pair every candidacy with a visible campaign built around the candidate’s actual record and qualifications.

6. Invest in sustained attitude work in the South-East, South-West, and among Christian and less-educated voters.

The South East has the lowest commitment (22.0%) and the highest uncertainty (51.1%). The South West combines below average commitment (28.6%) with a high refusal rate (30.0%). Christian voters and voters with only primary education carry the widest executive level ceiling gaps.

What Needs to Happen:

Civil Society Organisations and INEC: In the South-East, focus on giving voters more information about PWD candidates, most are simply unsure, not opposed. In the South-West, run attitude-change campaigns built on testimonials and evidence of what PWD leaders have actually delivered, since resistance there is more about attitude than lack of information.

Civil Society Organisations: Run executive-level attitude programmes aimed specifically at Christian voters and voters with little formal education. These two groups show the biggest gap between accepting PWD candidates locally and accepting them for top office.

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Annex

Table 1.1: Distribution of Respondents Across Demographic Groups (n = 11,196)

	Frequency (n)	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (%)
Gender			
Male	6,704	59.9	52.6
Female	4,492	40.1	47.4
Age Group			
Youth	5,825	52.0	39.7
Middle-Aged	3,715	33.2	35.8
Elderly	1,483	13.2	18.9
Old	173	1.5	5.6
Disability Status			
No	10,516	93.9	92.8
Yes	539	4.8	5.9
Prefer not to say	141	1.3	1.3
Education Level			
No formal	621	5.5	7.9
Primary	713	6.4	7.5
Secondary	3,730	33.3	32.0
Diploma / NCE	3,022	27.0	25.9
Bachelors	2,695	24.1	22.7
Postgraduate	415	3.7	4.0
Religion			
Christianity	5,651	50.5	51.7
Islam	5,258	47.0	45.5
Traditional	185	1.7	1.9
Others	102	0.9	0.9
Location			
Rural	5,800	51.8	51.5
Urban	5,396	48.2	48.5
Geopolitical Zone			
North Central	2,271	20.3	16.6
North East	1,820	16.3	13.5
North West	2,443	21.8	23.9
South East	1,321	11.8	11.8
South South	1,563	14.0	17.1
South West	1,778	15.9	17.1

Table 1.2: Distribution of Disability Status Across Demographic Group

Percentage of respondents within each subgroup by disability status | Unweighted, N = 11,196

Category	N	PWD (%)	Non-PWD (%)	Prefer Not to Say (%)
All Respondents		4.8	93.9	1.3
Gender				
Female	6,704	4.2	94.5	1.3
Male	4,492	5.2	93.5	1.2
Age Group				
Youth	5,825	3.5	95.3	1.3
Middle-Aged	3,715	4.6	94.3	1.1
Elderly	1,483	8.4	90.0	1.6
Old	173	24.9	74.6	0.6
Education Level				
No formal	621	18.0	79.7	2.3
Primary	713	9.7	88.9	1.4
Secondary	3,730	4.5	94.6	1.0
Diploma / NCE	3,022	3.1	95.9	1.0
Bachelors	2,695	2.9	95.4	1.7
Postgraduate	415	4.3	94.2	1.4
Religion				
Christianity	5,651	3.6	95.0	1.4
Islam	5,258	5.8	93.3	0.9
Traditional	185	9.7	85.4	4.9
Others	102	9.8	82.4	7.8
Location				
Rural	5,800	4.9	93.8	1.2
Urban	5,396	4.7	94.0	1.3
Geopolitical Zone				
North Central	2,271	4.2	94.8	1.0
North East	1,820	6.5	92.6	0.9
North West	2,443	5.9	92.9	1.2
South East	1,321	4.0	93.9	2.0
South South	1,563	4.7	93.3	2.0
South West	1,778	3.1	96.1	0.7

Table 2.1: Average Share of Selected Voting Criteria by Category and Demographic Group
Average percentage of each voter's selections falling into each voting-criteria category | Weighted estimates

Category	N	Candidate-Centred		
(%)	Identity-Based			
(%)	Social Influence			
(%)				
All Respondents	11,196	66.2	16.9	16.9
Gender				
Male	6,704	65.7	17.6	16.7
Female	4,492	66.9	16.1	17.0
Age Group				
Youth	5,825	65.1	16.9	18.0
Middle-Aged	3,715	66.8	17.1	16.1
Elderly	1,483	67.3	16.5	16.2
Old	173	67.2	17.1	15.7
Education Level				
No formal	621	58.6	21.8	19.7
Primary	713	59.6	22.1	18.3
Secondary	3,730	64.8	18.0	17.3
Diploma / NCE	3,022	67.0	16.1	16.8
Bachelors	2,695	71.4	13.7	14.9
Postgraduate	415	71.1	12.4	16.5
Religion				
Christianity	5,651	70.8	14.5	14.7
Islam	5,258	61.3	19.5	19.1
Traditional	185	60.3	18.3	21.4
Others	102	67.1	17.3	15.5
Location				
Rural	5,800	66.7	16.7	16.6
Urban	5,396	65.8	17.1	17.1
Geopolitical Zone				
North West	2,271	60.3	20.9	18.8
North East	1,820	62.9	18.6	18.6
South South	2,443	68.2	16.5	15.4
North Central	1,321	69.0	14.7	16.3
South West	1,563	69.3	14.3	16.4
South East	1,778	71.0	14.4	14.6

Candidate-Centred criteria: track record, integrity & honesty, qualification, policy & manifesto, personally relevant issues.

Identity-Based criteria: ethnic/regional background, religious affiliation, party affiliation, gender, age.

Social Influence criteria: endorsement, family recommendations.

Electability is classified as Strategic and excluded from the calculation.

Table 3.1. Binary Logistic Regression Predicting Past Voting for a PWD Candidate

Outcome: Voted for a PWD candidate (Yes = 1) | Weighted estimates

Predictor	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value
Disability (ref: Non-PWD)				
PWD	3.93	2.85	5.41	0.0000*
Prefer Not to Say	0.80	0.32	2.02	0.6413
Gender (ref: Female)				
Male	1.11	0.90	1.37	0.3197
Age group (ref: Youth)				
Middle-Aged	0.99	0.79	1.24	0.9233
Elderly	1.40	1.03	1.91	0.0332*
Old	0.14	0.03	0.65	0.0116*
Education Level (ref: No Formal)				
Primary	1.39	0.80	2.44	0.2446
Secondary	1.43	0.86	2.39	0.1699
Diploma/NCE	1.94	1.19	3.18	0.0080*
Bachelors	2.67	1.58	4.49	0.0002*
Postgraduate	4.04	2.08	7.84	0.0000*
Religion (ref: Islam)				
Christianity	0.96	0.73	1.26	0.7664
Others	1.37	0.56	3.34	0.4925
Traditional	1.79	1.00	3.20	0.0518
Location (ref: Rural)				
Urban	0.86	0.70	1.06	0.1618
Geopolitical Zone (ref: South West)				
North Central	2.06	1.42	3.00	0.0001*
North East	2.43	1.67	3.53	0.0000*
North West	1.74	1.18	2.56	0.0052*
South East	1.53	0.96	2.44	0.0768
South South	1.39	0.91	2.11	0.1266
Information Sources				
Traditional Media	1.85	1.45	2.36	0.0000*
Digital & Social Media	1.06	0.82	1.36	0.6717
Party Channels	0.96	0.76	1.22	0.7563
Social Networks	0.87	0.70	1.09	0.2185
Community & Religious Leaders	1.15	0.90	1.48	0.2562
Top Influence Sources				
Party Leaders	0.90	0.68	1.19	0.4669
Media	0.62	0.44	0.86	0.0045*
Religious Leaders	0.81	0.59	1.10	0.1739
Family	0.64	0.45	0.91	0.0137*
Voting Criteria Type				
Candidate-Centred Criteria Share	1.13	0.63	2.03	0.6784
Identity-Based Criteria Share	3.31	1.82	6.04	0.0001*

Odds ratios > 1 indicate a higher likelihood of having voted for a PWD candidate, relative to the reference category.

Candidate-Centred and Identity-Based shares are interpreted relative to Social Influence share.

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table 4.1. Binary Logistic Regression Predicting Future Voting Intention for a PWD Candidate

Outcome: Will definitely vote for a PWD candidate in 2027 | Weighted estimates

Predictor	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value
Disability (ref: Non-PWD)				
PWD	3.18	2.37	4.27	0.0000*
Prefer Not to Say	0.67	0.37	1.19	0.1729
Gender (ref: Female)				
Male	1.18	1.02	1.37	0.0243*
Age group (ref: Youth)				
Middle-Aged	1.03	0.88	1.19	0.7357
Elderly	0.88	0.70	1.11	0.2920
Old	1.04	0.58	1.87	0.8920
Education Level (ref: No Formal)				
Primary	2.23	1.53	3.25	0.0000*
Secondary	1.27	0.92	1.74	0.1425
Diploma/NCE	1.13	0.81	1.57	0.4647
Bachelors	1.39	0.98	1.99	0.0677
Postgraduate	1.70	1.07	2.70	0.0256*
Religion (ref: Islam)				
Christianity	1.05	0.87	1.27	0.6255
Others	1.48	0.72	3.04	0.2861
Traditional	0.72	0.42	1.25	0.2447
Location (ref: Rural)				
Urban	0.89	0.77	1.03	0.1089
Geopolitical Zone (ref: South East)				
South West	1.73	1.18	2.55	0.0053*
North Central	2.95	2.00	4.34	0.0000*
North East	2.90	1.98	4.25	0.0000*
North West	3.78	2.57	5.57	0.0000*
South South	5.10	3.50	7.42	0.0000*
Information Sources				
Traditional Media	1.29	1.10	1.50	0.0013*
Digital & Social Media	0.95	0.80	1.13	0.5344
Party Channels	0.98	0.84	1.15	0.8148
Social Networks	0.90	0.77	1.05	0.1899
Community & Religious Leaders	1.26	1.05	1.50	0.0138*
Top Influence Sources	0.76	0.61	0.95	0.0147*
Party Leaders	1.49	1.22	1.83	0.0001*
Media	0.61	0.48	0.79	0.0001*
Religious Leaders	1.08	0.87	1.35	0.4882
Family	1.08	0.86	1.34	0.5100
Voting Criteria Type				
Candidate-Centred Criteria Share	1.68	1.10	2.58	0.0173*
Identity-Based Criteria Share	0.81	0.52	1.27	0.3602

Odds ratios > 1 indicate a higher likelihood of having voted for a PWD candidate, relative to the reference category.

Candidate-Centred and Identity-Based shares are interpreted relative to Social Influence share.

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.2. Mean Percentage of Selected Conditions that are Merit-Based, by Demographic Groups

Average share of each respondent's selections that were merit-based, rather than identity-based | National mean = 80.1% | N = 9,582 | Weighted estimates

Category	N	Mean Merit Share (%)	SE	Statistic	p-value
Disability Status					
Non-PWD	8,952	80.4	0.34	F = 3.954	0.0192*
Prefer Not to Say	128	76.6	2.97		
PWD	502	76.2	1.60		
Gender					
Female	3,872	79.7	0.51	t = 1.021	0.3071
Male	5,710	80.4	0.42		
Age Group					
Youth	5,027	80.1	0.42	F = 0.625	0.5989
Middle-Aged	3,174	80.5	0.52		
Elderly	1,237	79.1	0.87		
Old	144	80.0	2.59		
Education Level					
No formal	521	73.5	1.69	F = 12.520	0.0000*
Primary	602	76.4	1.39		
Secondary	3,188	80.5	0.55		
Diploma / NCE	2,647	79.0	0.61		
Bachelors	2,273	83.8	0.61		
Postgraduate	351	82.9	1.54		
Religion					
Islam	4,605	77.7	0.49	F = 23.131	0.0000*
Christianity	4,4737	82.7	0.44		
Others	88	71.4	5.24		
Traditional	152	72.0	2.82		
Location					
Rural	4,988	80.2	0.46	t = -0.461	0.6451
Urban	4,594	79.9	0.47		
Geopolitical Zone					
South East	1,077	83.6	1.14	F = 11.029	0.0000*
South West	1,426	78.0	0.89		
North Central	1,967	81.9	0.68		
North East	1,638	75.7	0.88		
North West	2,131	79.6	0.67		
South South	1,343	82.2	0.74		

Merit-based conditions: proven track record, well-known and visible, honest and trustworthy, prior experience, clear policies, relevant education.

Identity-based conditions: preferred party, ethnic group, same religion, endorsed by trusted leaders.

N represents only respondents who selected at least one merit- or identity-based condition ("strong chance of winning" and "PWD in leadership" are excluded from the calculation).

Two-group comparisons use independent samples t-test; multi-group comparisons use one-way ANOVA.

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

SE: Standard error.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by State

State	Frequency (N)
Abia	201
Adamawa	276
Akwa Ibom	216
Anambra	163
Bauchi	317
Bayelsa	148
Benue	218
Borno	193
Cross River	315
Delta	239
Ebonyi	321
Edo	311
Ekiti	317
Enugu	343
FCT Abuja	357
Gombe	340
Imo	293
Jigawa	381
Kaduna	358
Kano	334
Katsina	307
Kebbi	342
Kogi	368
Kwara	339
Lagos	301
Nasarawa	364
Niger	324
Ogun	347
Ondo	202
Osun	301
Oyo	310
Plateau	301
Rivers	334
Sokoto	316
Taraba	200
Yobe	494
Zamfara	405

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Senatorial District and LGA

State	Senatorial District	LGA	Frequency (N)
Abia	Abia Central	Ikwuano	50
Abia	Abia Central	Umuahia north	50
Abia	Abia North	Bende	50
Abia	Abia North	Isiukwuato	51
Adamawa	Adamawa Central	Yola north	71
Adamawa	Adamawa Central	Yola south	60
Adamawa	Adamawa Northern	Mayaha	45
Adamawa	Adamawa Northern	Mubi south	14
Adamawa	Adamawa Southern	Ganye	55
Adamawa	Adamawa Southern	Numan	31
Akwa Ibom	Akwa Ibom North West	Ikot Ekpene	59
Akwa Ibom	Akwa Ibom North West	Obot Akara	57
Akwa Ibom	Akwa Ibom South	Okobo	50
Akwa Ibom	Akwa Ibom South	Oron	50
Anambra	Anambra Central	Awka south	14
Anambra	Anambra Central	Njikoka	50
Anambra	Anambra North	Onitsha south	48
Anambra	Anambra North	Oyi	51
Bauchi	Bauchi Central	Darazo	29
Bauchi	Bauchi Central	Misau	60
Bauchi	Bauchi North	Katagum	68
Bauchi	Bauchi North	Shira	53
Bauchi	Bauchi South	Bauchi	51
Bauchi	Bauchi South	Ganjuwa	56
Bayelsa	Bayelsa East	Ogbia	35
Bayelsa	Bayelsa West	Ekeremor	62
Bayelsa	Bayelsa West	Sagbama	51
Benue	Benue North West	Makurdi	57
Benue	Benue North West	Tarka	61
Benue	Benue South	Ogbadibo	50
Benue	Benue South	Otukpo	50
Borno	Borno Central	Konduga	50
Borno	Borno Central	Maiduguri	51
Borno	Borno South	Chibok	42
Borno	Borno South	Gwoza	50
Cross River	Cross River Central	Abi	50

State	Senatorial District	LGA	Frequency (N)
Cross River	Cross River Central	Yakurr	50
Cross River	Cross River North	Ogoja	50
Cross River	Cross River North	Yala	50
Cross River	Cross River South	Bakassi	52
Cross River	Cross River South	Calabar Municipal	63
Delta	Delta Central	Okpe	53
Delta	Delta Central	Uvwie	71
Delta	Delta South	Bomadi	60
Delta	Delta South	Warri south	55
Ebonyi	Ebonyi Central	Ezza north	53
Ebonyi	Ebonyi Central	Ezza south	65
Ebonyi	Ebonyi North	Abakaliki	51
Ebonyi	Ebonyi North	Izzi	53
Ebonyi	Ebonyi South	Ivo	49
Ebonyi	Ebonyi South	Ohaozara	50
Edo	Edo Central	Esan west	50
Edo	Edo Central	Igueben	54
Edo	Edo North	Etsako central	52
Edo	Edo North	Etsako west	55
Edo	Edo South	Ikpoba Okha	50
Edo	Edo South	Oredo	50
Ekiti	Ekiti Central	Ado ekiti	50
Ekiti	Ekiti Central	Irepodun ifelodun	52
Ekiti	Ekiti North	Ido Osi	55
Ekiti	Ekiti North	Oye	47
Ekiti	Ekiti South	Ekiti southwest	55
Ekiti	Ekiti South	Ikere	58
Enugu	Enugu East	Enugu east	64
Enugu	Enugu East	Enugu north	50
Enugu	Enugu North	Edem Ani	50
Enugu	Enugu North	Nsukka	50
Enugu	Enugu West	Ezeagu	59
Enugu	Enugu West	Udi	70
FCT Abuja	FCT AMAC Bwari	Amac	66
FCT Abuja	FCT AMAC Bwari	Bwari	59
FCT Abuja	FCT Abaji Kwali	Abaji	52
FCT Abuja	FCT Abaji Kwali	Kwali	55

State	Senatorial District	LGA	Frequency (N)
FCT Abuja	FCT Gwagwalada Kuje	Gwagwalada	65
FCT Abuja	FCT Gwagwalada Kuje	Kuje	60
Gombe	Gombe Central	Akko	53
Gombe	Gombe Central	Yelmatu Deba	64
Gombe	Gombe North	Dukku	61
Gombe	Gombe North	Gombe	62
Gombe	Gombe South	Kaltungo	50
Gombe	Gombe South	Shongom	50
Imo	Imo East	Ikeduru	59
Imo	Imo East	Owerri municipal	58
Imo	Imo North	Ihite Uboma isinweke	39
Imo	Imo North	Obowo otoko	37
Imo	Imo West	Ohaji egbema	50
Imo	Imo West	Orlu	50
Jigawa	Jigawa North East	Hadejia	59
Jigawa	Jigawa North East	Kafin hausa	75
Jigawa	Jigawa North West	Gagarawa	64
Jigawa	Jigawa North West	Ringim	65
Jigawa	Jigawa South West	Dutse	58
Jigawa	Jigawa South West	Miga	60
Kaduna	Kaduna Central	Kubau	57
Kaduna	Kaduna Central	Lere	72
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Kudan	69
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Zaria	60
Kaduna	Kaduna South	Jaba	50
Kaduna	Kaduna South	Kachia	50
Kano	Kano Central	Fagge	57
Kano	Kano Central	Kumbotso	57
Kano	Kano North	Tofa	61
Kano	Kano North	Tsanyawa	60
Kano	Kano South	Bebeji	50
Kano	Kano South	Wudil	49
Katsina	Katsina Central	Dustin-ma	51
Katsina	Katsina Central	Rimi	71
Katsina	Katsina North	Kankia	49
Katsina	Katsina North	Kusada	50
Katsina	Katsina South	Danja	51

State	Senatorial District	LGA	Frequency (N)
Katsina	Katsina South	Funtua	35
Kebbi	Kebbi Central	Birnin kebbi	50
Kebbi	Kebbi Central	Kalgo	50
Kebbi	Kebbi North	Argungu	71
Kebbi	Kebbi North	Augie	70
Kebbi	Kebbi South	Danko wasagu	50
Kebbi	Kebbi South	Sakaba	51
Kogi	Kogi Central	Okehi	62
Kogi	Kogi Central	Okene	70
Kogi	Kogi East	Ankpa	68
Kogi	Kogi East	Dekina	54
Kogi	Kogi West	Kabba	61
Kogi	Kogi West	Lokoja	53
Kwara	Kwara Central	Asa	55
Kwara	Kwara Central	Ilorin west	62
Kwara	Kwara North	Edu	53
Kwara	Kwara North	Patigi	51
Kwara	Kwara South	Irepodun	65
Kwara	Kwara South	Offa	53
Lagos	Lagos Central	Apapa	51
Lagos	Lagos Central	Surulere	51
Lagos	Lagos East	Epe	49
Lagos	Lagos East	Shomolu	50
Lagos	Lagos West	Badagry	51
Lagos	Lagos West	Ojo	49
Nasarawa	Nasarawa North	Akwanga	59
Nasarawa	Nasarawa North	Nasarawa eggon	57
Nasarawa	Nasarawa South	Keana	74
Nasarawa	Nasarawa South	Obi	67
Nasarawa	Nasarawa West	Karu	58
Nasarawa	Nasarawa West	Nasarawa	49
Niger	Niger East	Suleja	59
Niger	Niger East	Tafa	54
Niger	Niger North	Kontagora	61
Niger	Niger North	Rijau	50
Niger	Niger South	Bida	50
Niger	Niger South	Edati	50

State	Senatorial District	LGA	Frequency (N)
Ogun	Ogun Central	Abeokuta south	48
Ogun	Ogun Central	Ifo	51
Ogun	Ogun East	Ijebu north	65
Ogun	Ogun East	Sagamu	63
Ogun	Ogun West	Ad Odo Ota	70
Ogun	Ogun West	Yewa South	50
Ondo	Ondo Central	Akure south	50
Ondo	Ondo Central	Ifedore	50
Ondo	Ondo North	Akungba	51
Ondo	Ondo North	Ikare	51
Osun	Osun Central	Odo otin	50
Osun	Osun Central	Osogbo	50
Osun	Osun East	Ife central	52
Osun	Osun East	Ife north	50
Osun	Osun West	Ede north	49
Osun	Osun West	Irewole	50
Oyo	Oyo Central	Egbeda	53
Oyo	Oyo Central	Ona Ara	58
Oyo	Oyo North	Iseyin	43
Oyo	Oyo North	Ogbomosho north	56
Oyo	Oyo South	Ibadan North	50
Oyo	Oyo South	Ido	50
Plateau	Plateau Central	Mangu	50
Plateau	Plateau Central	Pankshin	50
Plateau	Plateau North	Bassa	49
Plateau	Plateau North	Jos north	50
Plateau	Plateau South	Mikang	55
Plateau	Plateau South	Shendam	47
Rivers	Rivers East	Etche	54
Rivers	Rivers East	Okrika	65
Rivers	Rivers South East	Ikwerre	60
Rivers	Rivers South East	Obio Akpor	55
Rivers	Rivers West	Ahoada east	50
Rivers	Rivers West	Degema	50
Sokoto	Sokoto East	Rabah	52
Sokoto	Sokoto East	Wurno	42
Sokoto	Sokoto North	Sokoto south	49

State	Senatorial District	LGA	Frequency (N)
Sokoto	Sokoto North	Wamakko	53
Sokoto	Sokoto South	Dange Shuni	63
Sokoto	Sokoto South	Yabo	57
Taraba	Taraba Central	Bali	50
Taraba	Taraba Central	Sardauna	50
Taraba	Taraba South	Takum	51
Taraba	Taraba South	Ussa	49
Yobe	Yobe East	Gashuwa	85
Yobe	Yobe East	Machina	148
Yobe	Yobe North	Bade	48
Yobe	Yobe North	Nguru	76
Yobe	Yobe South	Fune	73
Yobe	Yobe South	Potiskum	64
Zamfara	Zamfara Central	Bungudu	57
Zamfara	Zamfara Central	Gusau	51
Zamfara	Zamfara North	Kaura namoda	69
Zamfara	Zamfara North	Shinkafi	91
Zamfara	Zamfara West	Bukkuyum	63
Zamfara	Zamfara West	Gummi	74

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